

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LV

## Contents

No. 12

DECEMBER, 1921

PAGE

AUDITORIUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL ARRANGED FOR CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.....	Frontispiece
PRESENTATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM TO TILLOLOY, FRANCE .....	673
By Harriet Smith Harris	
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.....	688
LAYING CORNER STONE OF D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.....	689
HORNETS OF MODERN SEA WARFARE .....	693
By Frank J. Brunner	
HISTORICAL PROGRAM.....	699
Conducted by Dr. George Morton Churchill	
A PAGE IN HERALDRY.....	700
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS .....	701
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT .....	709
HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.....	715
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—	
REGULAR MEETING OF .....	716
OFFICIAL LIST OF .....	745

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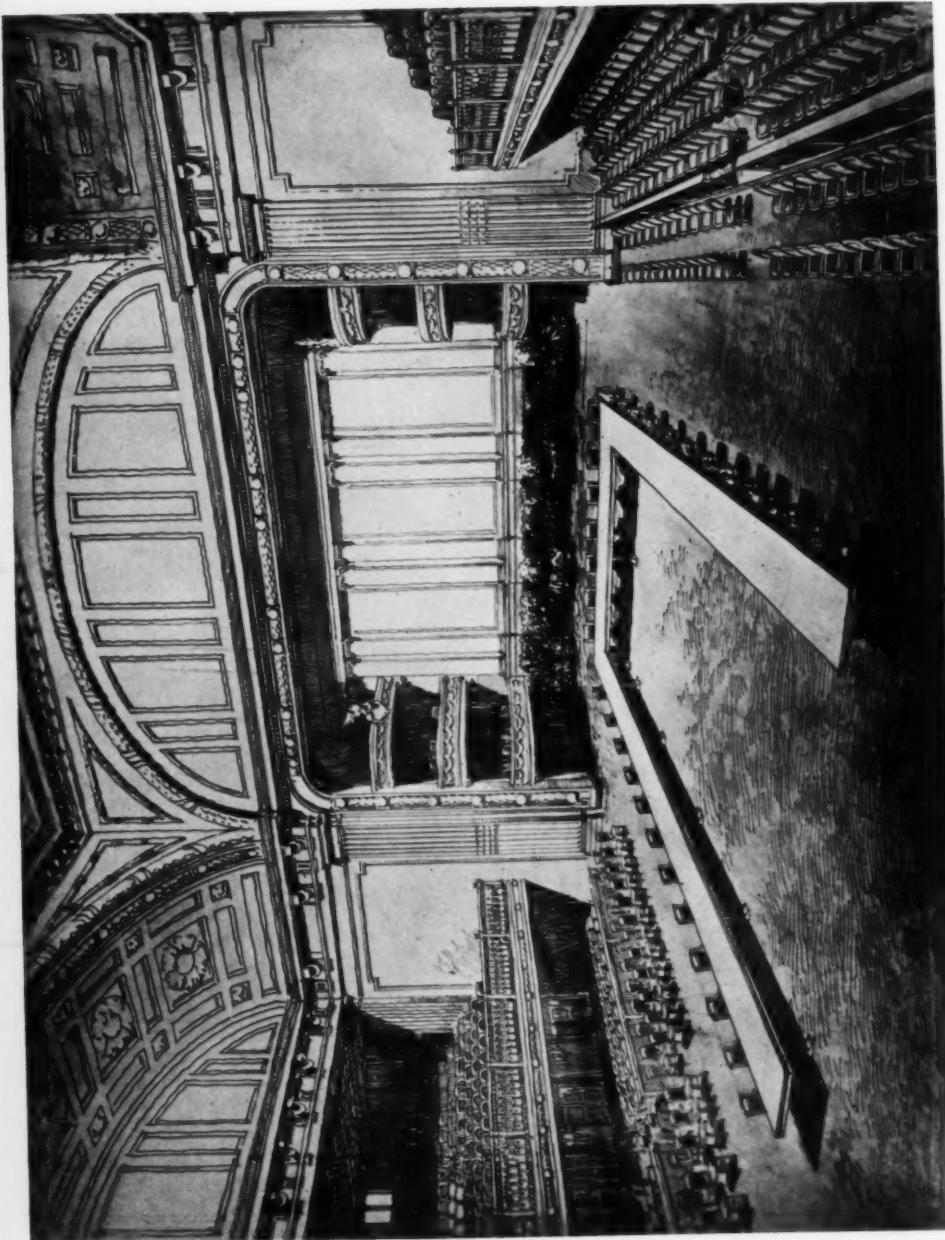
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AUDITORIUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, AS ARRANGED FOR THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, FROM A SKETCH BY DRAUGHTSMEN OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. THE CONFERENCE OPENED IN THE AUDITORIUM ON NOVEMBER 12TH. ALL PUBLIC SESSIONS WILL BE HELD THERE.

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1921

WHOLE No. 352

## PRESENTATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM TO TILLOLOY, FRANCE

By Harriet Smith Harris



URING the summer of 1917 a letter was sent to the Baroness de La Grange from her very good friend, Mademoiselle Terèse d'Hinnisdael, telling her of the frightful destruction and devastation at Tilloloy, the little village in the department of the Somme in the northern part of France, where lived the family of Mademoiselle Terèse. Once in the seventeenth century one of her ancestors had sold a tiny portion of his land to the neighboring duke, but for over two hundred years the d'Hinnisdael family have had their home and farms there.

In 1914 the little village was one of the most beautiful in Picardie. The few hundred inhabitants were peaceful and contented, working and living happily. The great war came upon them in August of that year, and their sons took their places in the Army of France. In November, during the German advance, the

town was bombarded. Many of the little homes were destroyed, and the beautiful chateau of the Count d'Hinnisdael was burned. During the next three years Tilloloy was on the fighting line and most of the time occupied by the Germans. Quite naturally, the inhabitants had fled at the first advance. Late in the summer of 1917, at the time the letter was sent to Baroness de La Grange, after the Germans had gradually retreated, some of the villagers wanted to return to rebuild their homes and recultivate their farms.

Mademoiselle d'Hinnisdael told this story to Madame de La Grange, who wrote to Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States, and from Madame Jusserand the word went to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, former President General, N.S.D.A.R., and Chairman of the War Relief Committee under the administration of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Immediately work was begun in our Society to ameliorate conditions at Tilloloy. Mrs. Guernsey appealed to the chapters to raise a fund of \$50,000 for Tilloloy, by contributing a per capita tax of 50 cents, almost all of which was raised during her administration.

Many of the chapters wished to build the little houses in the name of the

March, 1918, and not one house was left standing. The plight of the villagers was pitiful. The Baroness de La Grange kept in touch with the few people who still wished to go back to their homes, and with her work and that of Mr. Godwin, Mademoiselle d'Hinnisdal and the latter's father (who had been mayor of Tilloloy for over forty years) and their



THE DECORATIVE FOUNTAIN

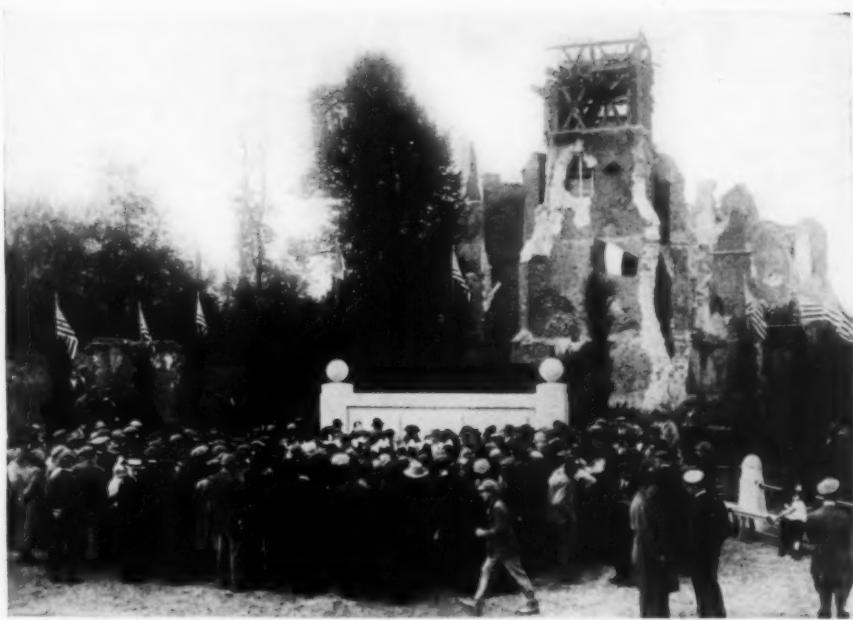
PART OF THE WATER SYSTEM PRESENTED TO THE VILLAGE OF TILLOY, FRANCE, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE INSIGNIA OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY IS CUT ON EACH SIDE. THE FOUNTAIN IS OF THE FINEST WHITE STONE AND THE LIONS' HEADS ARE OF SOLID BRONZE

Daughters of the American Revolution; many sent boxes of clothing, all put heart and soul into the work they did. On account of continual bombardment and the fear of another advance, the fund was kept in America until conditions in France should warrant its use. There was, as had been feared, a second invasion by the Germans—a terrible one—early in

many friends, much of the suffering was relieved.

During the summer of 1919 Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey then President General of the National Society, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Aull, Vice President General from Nebraska, went to Tilloloy to consider the best use to which to put our funds so that the village would derive a lasting benefit. The French



VILLAGERS AND VISITORS STANDING BEFORE THE D. A. R. FOUNTAIN AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES.  
IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE RUINED CHURCH OF TILLOLOY



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF TILLOLOY WELCOMING THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Government decided that for us. We did not have money enough to completely rebuild the village, as we had hoped—the French Government would do that with the money which is being paid to them by the Germans, their war indemnity—so it was suggested to our President General that the National Society put in a

well, a large reservoir, windmill, ten or twelve small hydrants along the roads, two fire hydrants, and two watering troughs for animals, one of which was to be a decorative fountain.

Early in June 1920, the Baroness de La Grange came to the United States to confer with our present President General,



MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, PRESIDENT GENERAL, WITH AMBASSADOR AND MADAME JUSSERAND  
TILLOLOY, AUGUST 23, 1921

complete water system in the village. It was something the French Government could not do, and would be a fitting and lasting gift from the Daughters.

In all the villages on the battle-front the water supply was cut off; reservoirs and wells were polluted and poisoned, and whole systems demolished. Without question water was the greatest need, and so it was decided that the Daughters of the American Revolution would put in a complete system, consisting of an artesian

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and submit to her plans and estimates for the work at Tilloloy. After a few suggestions and alterations Mrs. Minor approved the plans and gave the Baroness the necessary written authority to proceed with the actual work of construction which was thereafter carried on in constant consultation by letter with Mrs. Minor. The Baroness while here also suggested that it might be advisable to have a member of the National Society residing in Paris

coöperate with her, and at the National Board meeting of that same month it was unanimously voted "that Mrs. Roy Gould Harris be appointed by this Board to act with Baroness de La Grange in carrying out our work for Tilloloy."

The actual work did not commence in Tilloloy until November, 1920. From

rick, the attachés of the American Embassy, the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Jusserand, the Minister of Labor, M. Daniel Vincent; M. Klotz, deputy of the Somme, and other notables read as follows:

"The Mayor of Tilloloy and the Committee in Charge, invite you to be present at the in-



ENTRANCE TO TILLOLOY. THE INSCRIPTION OVER THE ARCH READS "BLESSÉE SOIENT LES FILLES DE LA REVOLUTION AMÉRICAINE"

November until August, 1921, when the water system was completed, the time seemed long, but many obstacles had to be overcome; permission had to be obtained to dig up the roads, and a layer of stone, which took a month to penetrate, was encountered in drilling for the well, all of which caused delay. But finally the date, August 23, 1921, was chosen for the installation and our President General went to France to attend the ceremony. The invitations sent to Ambassador Her-

auguration of the water system at Tilloloy, the gift of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the people of that village on Tuesday, August 23rd. The ceremony will be at twelve o'clock and will be followed by a luncheon."

Madame la Baronne de La Grange,  
Mrs. Roy Gould Harris,  
*Committee.*

We were honored on that day by having Monsieur and Madame Jusserand as our guests; M. Daniel Vincent, Minister of Labor, who represented M. Lucheur,

the Minister of the Liberated Regions; M. Dufrennoy, Prefect of the Somme; M. Villeneuve-Bargemont, Councillor-General for Montdidier; Captain F. Brookes Upham, Naval attaché to the American Embassy, who represented our Ambassador, Mr. Herrick; Mr. R. N. Scotten, Second Secretary at the Embassy, and Major Charles D. Westcott, American Economist Consul. All members of the Paris group of Daughters, which hopes to become a working chapter, were invited, and all Daughters in Paris or nearby were cordially urged to be present at the ceremonies.

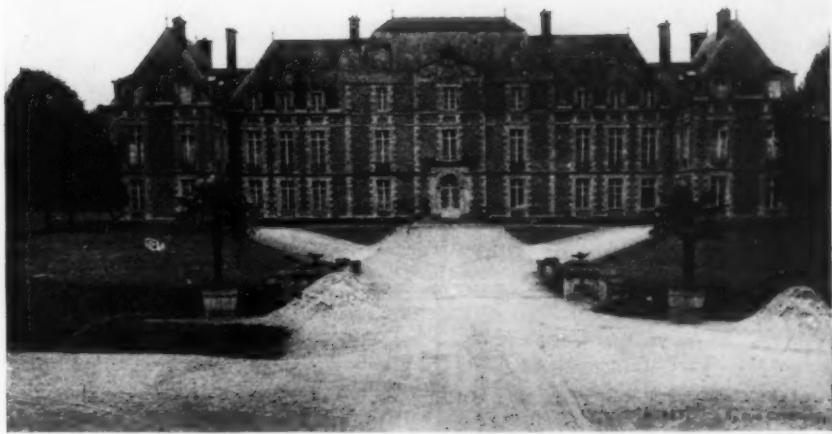
Tilloloy had been preparing for the day of the presentation and the roads were decorated with field flowers and greens in honor of the Daughters and their guests. By noon several auto loads had arrived from Paris, and at a signal from the Mayor, the few hundred inhabitants gathered around the speakers' table and listened eagerly to the words which were to give their village its supply of water. One of the young girls of Tilloloy greeted Mrs. Minor. Then she and her companions presented field flowers to our President General and her National Officers. In his address Count d'Hinnisdael said:

"The date of the 23rd of August, touching because of the remembrance which it brings and will bring, will be memorable in the records of this little village of Picardie—this little piece of the most beautiful land under the sun. In 1914 Tilloloy was on the route of the invader. Treaties thought to be binding like pieces of paper. It knew every day for three years the horrors of bombardment. One stone was not left upon another. The scattered people felt the sufferings of exile. Several of her sons became heroes, some giving their lives as the supreme sacrifice. And so our sad plight was made known to those in America. The Daughters of the American Revolution, filled with patriotic zeal, thought of us. They could not have made a better choice. May they be blessed to the end of the centuries! I speak the name of that Society with the utmost respect and deepest gratitude.



COUNT D' HINNISDAEL, MAYOR OF TILLOLOY, DELIVERING ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES

I will not describe the magnificent gift which it has pleased the Daughters to make us. This windmill, moved by the fresh air which Providence gives to us gratuitously, brings the precious liquid (without which life is impossible) from a depth of two hundred and sixty feet, where it is ever-flowing, to a height of forty feet, in order to give it the force to go to the very doors of our houses. This lofty reservoir shows the fullness of your generosity. Much which cannot be seen confirms your kindness to us. The animals themselves have their part too, even though they are not able to appreciate the beauty of the fountain, nor read the inscription telling of your kindness. They can only express their thanks by going there to quench their thirst after a long day's work in the fields. Their guide, the farmer, will turn his thoughts towards you, across the sea, by saying to himself a heartfelt 'Thank you.'



CHATEAU OF THE COUNT D'HINNISDAEL DURING THE SUMMER OF 1914. IT WAS BURNED BY THE GERMANS IN NOVEMBER, 1914.



RUINS OF THE CHATEAU



FIRST WATER PIPES LAID—TILLOLOY, APRIL-MAY, 1921

"I must never forget Madame la Baronne de La Grange. She is American by birth, French by marriage, cosmopolitan by her heart. She worked with the wounded in the hospitals at Hasebrouk (her own home there was partly destroyed) doing everything; never ceasing, never complaining; working always. And she has put her heart and soul in this work here in this village, most ably assisted by your representative, Madame Roy Gould Harris.

"The ceremony today in this devastated place, honey-combed with trenches, telling of our misfortune, is a veritable re-birth, proving our resurrection. It is equally a ceremony of thankfulness to you. You have wished to heal the wounds made by the war; you have wished to relieve, as much as possible, the injustice which we have suffered through an unparalleled aggression. We, survivors of a war which shook the world, we will praise and exalt the Daughters of the American Revolution for-

ever—their gracious images will mirror themselves forever in the pure water which they have given us."

Ambassador Jusserand was the next speaker. He told of the work of the Daughters in America during the war, how "every appeal for help found echo in the hearts of America's women. The Daughters of the American Revolution, knowing well the crying need of France, and loving France because of the friendship which exists, and always shall exist between the two countries, adopted over 5000 war orphans. They spent thousands of dollars in relief work, and gave thousands of hours of service—service for a cause which was even greater than the cause for which their ancestors had fought—their ancestors aided by some of our illustrious forefathers, Lafayette and Rochambeau. Words cannot possibly tell of the great appreciation in the hearts of the French people, for the wisdom and the intelligence, the love and kindness shown by your gift today."

Monsieur Daniel Vincent, the Minister of Labor, spoke of the American Legion:

"Two days ago at Thiaumont and Flirey in Lorraine, the American Legion went to pay homage to their boys who fell on French soil, on the very same spot where their officers together with ours, showed such a common fidelity to the ideals for which we have fought together, we have suffered together—we have conquered together. After the appreciation shown by the French Government and your country to American heroism in battle, I want to praise American generosity. At the very outbreak of the war, before the startling outrages to Humanity and Justice had decided you to join us in the war, we already knew how inexhaustible your kindness was.

"Daughters of the American Revolution by the traditions which you cherish as your own, you felt that you were closely allied with us in the cause of France for her re-birth, for her reconstruction, for the remodeling of her venerable, though always young and beautiful face, patiently sketched through the centuries by a kind Nature, and by the handwork of man, and when you leave us, you will not have gone abso-

lutely—there will always remain on her face, the brilliant smile which your kindness has brought there.

"In this little village of Tilloloy, in the still devastated landscape of the Somme, where your presence and your work are the sign and pledge of coming renaissance, a stimulant to our brave compatriots, as you have seen, I am most respectfully bringing the evidence of our fidelity to you, the affection of all our country for yours, which, during the darkest days has helped us—as a sister."

"I could not let this occasion pass without giving the utmost credit to Baronesse de La Grange who has had supervision of this work and to express our appreciation both to her and Mrs. Roy G. Harris who has so ably assisted her. Both women have given efficiently and untiring effort, and in behalf of our Society I heartily thank them. The Committee for the Devastated Regions has most kindly loaned us their community house in which we are to have our luncheon, and which has been decorated through the generosity of the director. To



THE WINDMILL AND RESERVOIR

After Monsieur Vincent had concluded, our President General spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Ambassador, Mr. Minister of Labor, People of Tilloloy and ladies and gentlemen:

"As President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I desire first of all to express our appreciation of the honor conferred upon our Society in the presence here today of Mr. Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States; of Mr. Daniel Vincent, Minister of Labor, and also of these other distinguished guests. Mr. Duchéne, the architect who designed the water fountain, and Mr. Lancelot, the contractor for the water system, deserve our sincere thanks for they have taken infinite pains to have this water system as perfect as possible.

their hearty coöperation we owe the successful completion of this work.

It is with deep emotion that I find myself for the first time in the presence of the people of Tilloloy. With great pleasure I have met for the first time your honoured Mayor, M. le Comte d'Hinnisdael. To you who have suffered and endured so much, I bring America's love and sympathy and unending friendship. I bring you America's gratitude. To the heroism of wonderful, glorious France, the world owes a debt of deepest gratitude it can never repay. We honour the brave poilus of France who stopped the savage German beasts at the Marne and at Verdun. Our hearts were filled with sorrow and wrath when we heard of your beautiful villages being laid waste, devastated, beaten into ruins like your beloved Tilloloy. The heart of the American people burned with indignation at the horrors committed by Germany against



SIDE VIEW OF FOUNTAIN SHOWING WATER RUNNING INTO TROUGH

your beautiful country. Long before our armies finally came over here we longed to plant our flag beside your flag. The Americans wanted to get into the fight and draw sword for liberty and humanity a long time before our government declared war. We felt great shame in being so slow to come in and help hurl back the German barbarians. We count it a great honour for our country that our dead now lie beside your dead in these fair fields of France. We thank God with full hearts that we were allowed at the last to share in the glory of



MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD, N. S. D. A. R., WHO ATTENDED THE CEREMONIES AT TILLOLOY

France by sending our boys, too, into the great conflict. We rejoiced to be fighting once more by the side of our ancient ally, France. This word ally has taken on a new and deeper significance since the great war. America and France have always been friends and allies ever since your great Lafayette and Rochambeau helped us in our war for Liberty, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago. America will never forget the suffering and sacrifice of France in the great war for human liberty just passed, in which it was her privilege to repay in some small measure the help rendered to



MRS. ROY GOULD HARRIS, AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE, AND HER DAUGHTER, EVA LUCILE HARRIS AT TILLOLOY

ONE OF THE ELEVEN SMALL FOUNTAINS ERECTED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

her by those Frenchmen of former days. The word ally has thus received a new consecration. The blood of our sons and of yours has mingled once more in a common cause—the same dear cause of liberty.

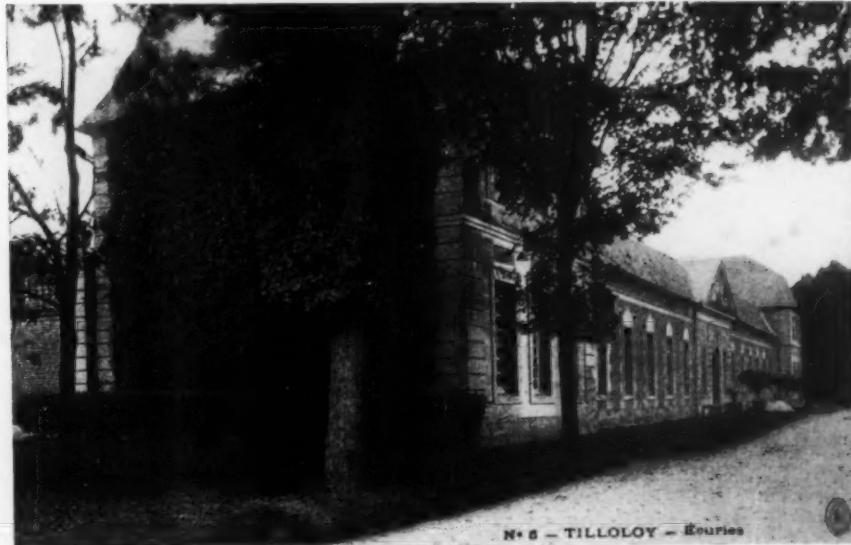
"These thoughts and sentiments have appealed with greatest force to the Society of American women

which I have the honour to represent today. In their hearts there arose the irresistible desire to rush to the help of France in her hour of agony. All America felt this, it is true, but the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had a peculiar and unique reason for responding to this call for help for outraged France. Our ancestors were the men who fought in the War of the American Revolution; they were the men that Lafayette came from France to help in their fight for freedom. After a century and a half an opportunity had come to repay friend-



TEMPORARY SCHOOL AT TILLOLOY

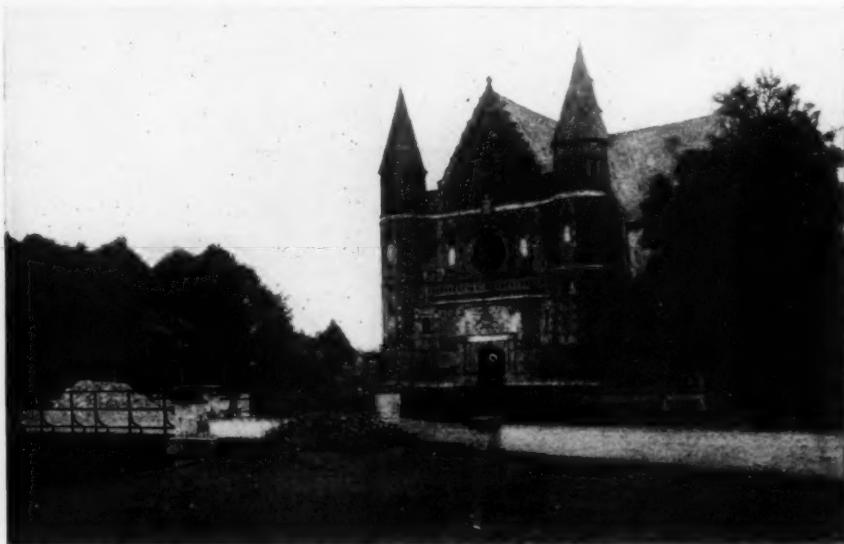
ship with friendship, help with help, if God so willed. As a Society we wanted to seize that opportunity; all through the war we had contributed thousands of dollars to your relief funds, and for the support of over five thousand French war orphans, but we wanted to do some one special thing for France which We owed it to our country, to do something that would be worthy of the men who fought with Lafayette in the days long gone by, for our Society is composed entirely of the descendants of those American patriots. It numbers 120,000 American women, representing every state in the United States. It is dedicated to the principles of liberty for which our ancestors fought. Its objects are to perpetuate their memory, to preserve their spirit and to maintain the liberty they established. Its members viewed with horror and indignation



THE STABLES OF THE COUNT D'HINNISDAEL IN THE SUMMER OF 1914

the assaults of Germany upon Belgium and France. They hailed the entrance of America into the war with a great thankfulness that our country was doing what honour and humanity demanded of her. They mobilized the entire Society in war relief work for France and our other Allies. But for France, as I said, they wanted to do some one special thing. And so it came about that your despoiled and devastated village of Tilloloy was brought to our attention through a letter from the daughter of your Mayor to Baroness de La Grange, and from her to Mrs. Scott, Honorary Presi-

honour, the high regard in which Farne is held by every Daughter of the American Revolution. These waterworks betoken the friendship, the gratitude, the love which our Society bears to France today, and which our ancestors bore to Lafayette and to the France of long ago. The streams of living, purifying water which will be conducted throughout your village will, we hope, help to wash away the German stains of desecration. May they wash away as far as is possible in this world the memories of the horror and the suffering you have been through. May they be like the river of life of



THE XVI CENTURY CHURCH—SUMMER OF 1914

dent General and Chairman of our War Relief Committee.

"It has been our hope and wish to rebuild your village as it was before the Germans ruined it. But we learned that your own Government had promised to do this. So we agreed to do what we were advised would be the next best help, and that was the system of water works which I have come to present today to your village in the name of our Society. It has been a great privilege to have had the opportunity to do this thing for you and for France. Everyone of our hundred and twenty thousand members has had a part in it. Every State of the United States has given its contribution toward it. It has been my peculiar privilege to carry on to completion the work begun by my predecessor in this office of President General. In presenting this gift from our Society, I am expressing the love, the

the blessed Scriptures, which flows for the healing of the nations. May they recall to your minds the American women who love and honour you and your beautiful France. May they ever keep fresh and renewed the ancient friendship of America and France, and may they water the deep roots of that wider friendship between nations which kept our allies together in the great war, and which, please God, will keep them forever together in the maintenance of peace. For I want to emphasize this thought in closing; the nations who fought together in the Great War must keep together now and hereafter if they are to preserve the fruits of their victory and maintain the peace and safety of the world—England, France, Belgium, Italy, America—all the Allies must remain Allies still, if Germany is to be made to pay the penalty of sin. And to the last sou Germany must be made to pay, to make reparation for the



STABLES IN NOVEMBER, 1920



SITE CHOSEN FOR FOUNTAIN. THE PILE OF BRICKS AND THE WALL WERE CLEARED AWAY AND THE MUDDY ROAD WAS PAVED

wrong she has done to France and the world. We must all remain Allies, so that never again shall such a war devastate the world. We must remain Allies in order that friendship, co-operation, good will, may all be promoted between the nations, for where these sentiments abound there can be no war.

"Therefore, let this fountain and waterworks forever signify to you the sentiments, which are echoed in the hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"And now in behalf of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honour to present these waterworks to the people of Tilloloy in recognition of their heroic sacrifices in the Great War, and in everlasting remembrance of the love and sympathy and honour which we bear to France and her people."

After Mrs. Minor had concluded, her speech was read in French by Monsieur Villeneuve-Bargemont, the cousin of the Count d'Hinnisdael. It called forth much applause. The Mayor thanked Mrs. Minor and the Daughters of the American Revolution in the name of the village. At the close of the ceremony, Monsieur Jusserand presented Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Guernsey, our Honorary President General, Mrs. Hunter, our Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert Johnson, the Ex-Treasurer General, and Mrs. Roy Gould Harris, with the medal of the Reconnaissance Française in recognition of their services in the interests of the Society's work for Tilloloy.

Turning to Mrs. Minor, who was surrounded by her loyal Daughters, and by the people of the village, Monsieur Jusserand said, "And now, Madame, raise your magic finger and command the waters to flow." At the signal from Mrs. Minor the complete water system was put in motion. The water gushed from the three bronze lions' heads set in the white stone of the fountain. Everyone could read the inscription above them, the inscription translated into French by Ambassador Jusserand—"Comme marque de Sympathie pour les cruelles souffrances endurées par le peuple de France pendant

*la grande guerre, et avec de désir de se rendre utiles, cette fontaine et l'adduction d'eau pour le village sont offertes à Tilloloy par la Société Nationale des Filles de la Révolution Américaine des Etats-Unis.*" On each side of the inscription is our insignia with the letters in English. The English translation reads as follows:

"As a token of sympathy for the cruel sufferings endured by the people of France during the Great War, and with the desire to make ourselves of use, this fountain and this water system for the village are given to Tilloloy by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution of the United States of America."

Though no provisions have been made for running water, other than the street faucets, watering troughs and fire hydrants, Tilloloy may well boast of one of the finest water systems of any village of its size in France. Already people from neighboring villages wish to share in her good fortune, and walk the few necessary miles uncomplainingly. Our little village may eventually become a town, and certainly our water system is one of the big things in its rejuvenation. Tilloloy has recently been given the Croix de Guerre by the Government in recognition of her re-birth.

At the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies a luncheon was served in the little community house of the Secours d'Urgence, which was in gala array for the occasion. There were seventy people at the table. During the luncheon Count d'Hinnisdael spoke again and Captain Upham, our Naval Attaché, who represented Ambassador Herrick, said in part:

"I consider it a great honour to represent the United States of America here today at the dedication of this gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the village of Tilloloy. The great friendship which exists between the sister republics is being well demonstrated just

now by the tour of the American Legion through France. Everywhere this love and affection is shown. Our hope and trust is that it will endure through the ages."

He greatly complimented the Society on giving the village such a necessary commodity as a water system, because the question of fresh water had been one of the hardest problems which the French Government has had to face.

After the luncheon a tour of Tilloloy was made by the villagers and their guests. There were representatives from Chapters in the Society from Connecticut to California. Following is the list of Daughters represented: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, Waterford, Connecticut; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General, Tidioute, Pennsylvania; Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Vice Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Kent Hamilton, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Roy Gould Harris,

Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Dorothy Hunter, Tidioute, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Jamison, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. James Harvey Williams, New York City; Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, Paris; Mrs. Arthur Churchill Roberts, Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Louisa Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Chas. Drake Wescott, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Janet Todd Moffett, Watertown, N. Y.; Miss Katherine Paxton, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Adolphus Bartlett, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. L. Milward, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Eula W. Griffin, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Louise Taylor Connery, Fort Worth, Texas; Miss Alice Johnston Foster, Cooper County, Mo.; Mrs. Ansel G. Cook and her daughter Eleanor, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. James G. Penn, Danville, Va.; Miss Maud S. Squires, New York City; Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Buffalo, N. Y.

Little Miss Lucile Harris, daughter of Mrs. Roy Gould Harris and granddaughter of Mrs. Edward L. Harris, represented the Children of the American Revolution, and Mr. Edward L. Harris the Sons of the American Revolution.

#### SPECIAL JANUARY EDITION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The January, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE will contain an account of the public sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament which are being held in Memorial Continental Hall. The articles will be illustrated by photographs of the Conference dignitaries and views of Memorial Continental Hall.

This number of the MAGAZINE will be an accurate reference of a momentous event in the history of the world.

Editions are sold out quickly. Send in your subscriptions to the Treasurer General, N.S. D.A.R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Subscription price, \$2.00 a year. Single copies, 25c.



## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



S I announced in my last Message, our offer of Memorial Continental Hall to our Government for its use in connection with the meetings of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments has been accepted by the Department of State for the public meetings of this historic and momentous Conference. The marked distinction which this event brings to our Society cannot fail to be recognized with pride by every Daughter, nor can it fail to be a source of deep satisfaction that we are thus able to be of such material service to our Government.

Christmas time is again at hand. The old, old story of "Peace on earth, good will to men" takes on a new significance now that the world is anxiously watching the proceedings of this great Conference. But there is danger of our expecting too much from it through a misunderstanding of its purpose. It aims only to limit armaments, not to disarm the nations concerned, as some seem to think. A clear understanding of the objects to be attained and a promotion of the spirit of friendliness and "good will" between the conferring nations, will help them to attain the objects which will result in enduring peace. Every Daughter can do her share in moulding the spirit of her own community and circle of friends. It is the spirit alone that counts—the spirit that animates the Conference, and the spirit that animates public opinion in the nations back of the Conference. If this spirit is friendly, sincerely desirous of serving the good of all and not grasping for selfish advantage, we may reasonably hope for true "peace on earth, good will to men."

Let us remember that the aims of the Conference are only the limitation of armaments to a minimum consistent with national defense—our own and other nations—and the settlement of the questions that might lead to war. Remember that peace does not lie in the direction of pacifism. Pacifism cares nothing for national defense. Pacifism is willing to see the world stand defenseless before a nation that is still obsessed with the passion of militarism and the policy of "blood and iron." The world cannot yet dispense with the police.

Our Society has stood consistently for years for a wise policy of national defense; it has

repudiated pacifism and all its visionary folly; it has stood for friendship and good will among the Allied nations who alone are the bulwarks of liberty and civilization. It can exert a powerful influence for good throughout the country along these lines. It can lend its moral and spiritual backing to the Conference that is meeting in our Hall, and in the spirit of the resolution adopted by the October Board meeting and published in its minutes in this issue of the Magazine, it can stand staunchly back of the President in all his efforts to secure world stability and peace.

One other matter I want to call to your attention in this Message; it is in the nature of a warning. So many organizations are seeking our aid through affiliation or financial assistance that we are in danger of losing sight of our own specific D. A. R. work by trying to respond to these appeals. We cannot legally affiliate with other organizations, and we ought to conserve our financial resources for our own work instead of merging our efforts in the work of other societies which receive all the credit for it. Chapters are sometimes led into helping other societies erect memorials, for instance; or they merge themselves with purely philanthropic organizations which are not in line with our specific patriotic objects. Coöperation with, or assistance given other organizations should be very carefully considered before being accorded, else we shall be completely swamped by these numberless appeals and diverted from our own purposes. That unselfishness which is a virtue in an individual becomes a detriment to an organization if it operates to defeat the high purposes for which that organization was formed.

Let us as a Society go forward into the New Year with a new consecration of purpose. We are living in critical times, full of the possibilities of infinite good or of infinite calamity. Our powerful influence will do much to turn the scales toward good, by adding to the weight of the things that make for righteousness and justice, for "peace on earth, good will to men."

I wish you all a happy Christmas and a glad New Year with a great hopefulness for the future and with faith in the constant guidance of God, in whose hand lies the world's return to peace, happiness and right living.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,  
*President General.*

## LAYING CORNER STONE OF D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



SIMPLE ceremony marked the laying of the corner stone of the Administration Building now being erected in Washington behind Memorial Continental Hall by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The date selected for the event was October 19th, the 140th anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, of Lord Cornwallis to the victorious Continental Army commanded by General George Washington. Members of the National Board of Management, who had come to the National Capital to attend the October meeting of the Board, remained in the City to witness the laying of the corner stone.

Promptly at ten o'clock in the morning the National Officers, Vice Presidents General and State Regents, led by Mrs. Willoughby S. Chesley, bearing the United States flag, and headed by the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General; and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of the Administration Building Committee, left Memorial Continental Hall and walked to the Administration Building where a platform had been built for their occupancy.

The ceremony opened with the singing by the audience of "The Star Spangled Banner." The invocation was pronounced by Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General, after which the President General introduced the first speaker, saying:

"Our Honorary President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and Chairman of the Committee on Erection of the Administration Building, will now address us. It was Mrs. Guernsey's recommendation to the 29th Continental Congress that started us on the practical carrying out of the plan of having an administration building. Mrs. Guernsey needs no introduction to Daughters of the American Revolution, but I take pleasure in introducing her to others than Daughters who are here."

Applause greeted Mrs. Guernsey as she stepped forward and began her speech:

"This morning we have arrived at another stepping stone in our national history. To-day there are three outstanding things for which we are thankful; first, our thanks are due to our Heavenly Father for giving us this perfect day to lay the corner stone of this building; second, that our United States Senate has ratified the treaty and we are now at peace with the world; third, that we have here with us this morning to be present at the laying of the corner stone the dear little lady whom we call the "Little Mother of our Society," Mrs. Lockwood made the first resolution in any of our gatherings that we should have a building of this kind."

Mrs. Lockwood was here brought forward to greet the Daughters, after which Mrs. Guernsey continued:

"Corner stones laid with appropriate ceremonies in all buildings of note are in truth the stepping stones in the history of the organizations erecting those buildings, and so it is most fitting in laying the corner stone of the Administration Building of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to mention briefly a few historic facts in connection with the growth and development of our great Society.

"In the corner stone of our Memorial Continental Hall were placed objects and records showing the development of the Society up to the administration of Mrs. Fairbanks, who, as President General, at that time bought the land upon which our Hall stands and began the erection of the building.

"Mrs. McLean, who followed Mrs. Fairbanks, suggested the plan of bonding the Hall, so making it possible to carry its erection to completion. The motion to bond the building was made by Mrs. Lockwood, whose great honor it was to offer the original resolution that the Society erect a building for its headquarters.

"During the Presidency of Mrs. Scott the offices of the Society were moved into the Hall and the payment was carried on. Very soon

tration, also, that the final payments on the bonds placed by Mrs. McLean were made.

"In my administration more land was purchased until the Society owned all but a small corner of the entire block between 17th and 18th Streets, C and D Streets and *all* the land was paid for.

"At the Congress of 1920, with the approval of my successor, I recommended that work begin on the new building. In pursuance of the



MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD

THE "LITTLE MOTHER" OF THE N. S. D. A. R., STANDING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. GEORGE M. MINOR, AND MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING COMMITTEE AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. MRS. LOCKWOOD CELEBRATED HER 91ST BIRTHDAY ON OCTOBER 24TH, 1921

it became apparent that more adequate and businesslike offices were desirable, and so Mrs. Scott suggested that ground back of our Hall be purchased, and Miss Amaryllis Gillett had the honor of offering the resolution that the purchase of land begin, and the Congress authorized Mrs. Scott to negotiate for the land. Mrs. Scott secured an option on a number of lots at the price of \$1.25 a foot but did not make the actual purchase.

"That honor came to Mrs. Scott's successor, Mrs. Story, who, acting under the authority given by Congress to Mrs. Scott, began the purchase of the lots. It was in this adminis-

vote of Congress adopting my recommendation to proceed with the work, Mrs. Minor appointed a building committee, making me its chairman. The architects, Marsh & Peter, were selected, and plans approved and on June 3rd ground was broken for the long-hoped for new building.

"This is the history of the project and today we place this stepping stone in the Society's growth.

"It is our hope and expectation that by the close of Mrs. Minor's term of office the building will be finished and occupied, and the building planned for and worked for during all these years will become an accomplished fact."

At the close of Mrs. Guernsey's address, the President General spoke as follows:

"In assembling here to-day to lay the corner stone of our Administration Building, we are celebrating an event of marked significance in our Society's history. It is a fact, that only seventeen and one-half years after the laying of the corner stone of Memorial Continental Hall in April, 1904, the growth and development of our Society has been such as to make another building for administrative purposes an absolute necessity. Just thirty-one years ago this month our Society was founded to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who fought and toiled for liberty in the days of the American Revolution. Its earliest dream was to build a memorial to all these patriots of 1776, which should also be the headquarters of the Society and the depository of its archives and other valued properties. This was before that little handful of one thousand women, which formed our Society during its first year of existence, had accumulated any property worth mentioning except the lineage papers of the members. They had a vision only of what was to come. For thirteen years they worked to make the vision of Memorial Continental Hall an established fact. On April 19, 1904, its corner stone was laid with Masonic rites in the presence of the Thirteenth Continental Congress and hundreds of other Daughters gathered near this spot. Here, let me quote the significant words of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, our distinguished President General, on that momentous occasion: 'On this historic date we gather to pay reverent homage to the memory of the men and women who gained and bequeathed to us the priceless heritage of home and country. In laying the corner stone of this memorial, dedicated to those who loved freedom better than wealth and power, we perform a grateful and pleasing duty.'

"The great purpose of Memorial Continental Hall, formulated at the Society's initial meetings, and since constantly enlarged and developed was twofold: First, to preserve the memory of those who consecrated this land to freedom; second, to furnish an administrative building for the great society founded by their descendants." Thus spoke Mrs. Fairbanks to a Congress which represented a society of 40,264 members, and 687 chapters—a society which had grown from one to forty thousand in those first thirteen years. Could even her far-reaching vision have foreseen that in seventeen more years this Society would have trebled that number, and still be growing at the rate of thousands of members a year? Could she

have foreseen that the twofold purpose of Memorial Continental Hall would have to be divided, and the administrative offices removed from it into another building in order to have room for the work of a society that is growing beyond its founders' most rosy dreams? Yet, such is the case, as to-day's event sets forth more significantly than any words of mine can express. Memorial Continental Hall can no longer accommodate the administrative offices for which it was intended by its original projectors, and must remain solely memorial in character, while the offices become housed in this new building which it is our privilege to dedicate to-day to our work for 'Home and Country.'

"Over 120,000 members are on our rolls to-day and nearly 1800 chapters demand the constant service of our National Officers and their staff of forty-two clerks. This administration building is an eloquent witness to this growth of our organization in numbers and power and influence. That we are financing this building without calling upon the chapters for contributions as in the case of Memorial Continental Hall, is evidence of our financial growth and the unquestioned credit that is ours when we seek to negotiate loans for this or any purpose. In her final address as President General to the 29th Congress, Mrs. Guernsey said: 'I am absolutely opposed to assessing the chapters and the States for this building. It can be paid for from our income if it is carefully managed, which it will be, and the amount we save each year applied to this. We cannot pay for it in one year, two years, or three years, but we can eventually pay for it from the income of the Society.' These hopes have thus far been proved to be well founded. It is very gratifying that we have not needed to solicit the chapters for funds and that with careful economy we can, in time, pay off the loans out of our income. It is gratifying because this sound financial situation is but another proof of our Society's wonderful growth. It is also gratifying that many states and chapters and several individuals are volunteering to furnish the various rooms, some as memorials, as in the case of memorials in Memorial Continental Hall. Such gifts are most welcome and will be of great help in preparing the building for early use. Our Society is to be congratulated on the development that has made this building a necessity. More than anything else is this building a visible evidence of the high place we hold in the Nation's esteem because we have drawn to ourselves such numbers and influence. We stand for the ideals and principles of the forefathers and foremothers. We are seeking to perpetuate them in our national life. We are guardians of the spirit of '76, and defenders of the Constitution set up by the fathers. We

are on guard against radicalism in all its insidious forms. Because of this we have won the recognition of our Government and the respect of the public, and have attracted loyal and patriotic American women to our ranks in ever increasing numbers. With the greater facilities offered by this building, our Society enters upon a new era of progress and usefulness. No longer cramped in the conduct of its business and its patriotic work, it will proceed to larger and larger fields of service for 'Home and Country.'

"Standing on the threshold of this new era, we look forward to this future service with a renewed spirit of consecration. It is indeed a solemn occasion. It is an occasion which impels me to say again to the Daughters assembled here, a solemn moment—an occasion of deep significance for all Daughters of the American Revolution. What I said to the last Congress: 'There is a certain solemnity in facing an audience of Daughters of the American Revolution. One sees not only the visible audience. One sees the generations of American lineage back of it. One seems to be facing America itself—our America, as the generations back of us have moulded it. You of unbroken descent from the forefathers of the Revolution and the forefathers back of them—you stand for America; you are the embodiment of America's past; you and your children are the hope of America's future.' Let that hope be firmly built on the foundations of your devoted patriotism."

Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General, read the following list of articles enclosed in the corner stone:

Proceedings of 17th Congress, containing resolution adopted covering bonding plan for completion of work on Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Donald McLean, President General.

Proceedings of 21st Congress, containing resolution authorizing the National Board of Management to arrange for purchase of land adjacent to Memorial Continental Hall for erection of office building. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General.

Proceedings of 25th Congress, containing report of option secured on land, and authorization to proceed with transaction as recommended. Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General.

Proceedings of 29th Congress, containing resolution adopted authorizing erection of office building on land, in rear of Memorial Continental Hall, and empowering the National Board of Management and the officers of the Society to provide for the financing

thereof. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE: Issues of December, 1917, wherein appears resolution of Board to rebuild the village of Tilloloy and to establish Liberty Loan Fund. May, 1920, pictures of members National Board of Management, 1920-1921. June, 1920, installation ceremony 29th Continental Congress. September, 1920, photographs of rooms in Memorial Continental Hall. April, 1921, cut of the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and also cut of Administration Building. June, 1921, cut of gifts presented to the Society by France in appreciation of aid given during World War. October, 1921, latest issue.

Reports of Treasurer General, from 18th Congress to date.

Publications of National Society: National Committee Lists 1913-1921, Programs Continental Congress 18th, 22nd, 24th, 27th, 29th, and 30th. Report of War Work, World War. Lineage Book, Vol. 57.

Publications, 1921: Constitution and By-Laws, Smithsonian Report, Program, 30th Congress, Committee List, Book of Remembrance, Manual for Immigrants.

Photograph of Fountain at Tilloloy, and floral decorations for dedicatory ceremony. Photograph of Administration Building, completed. Photographs of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, and of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of Committee on Erection of Administration Building.

Copies of addresses by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, to the Thirtieth Continental Congress, and "The Deeper Meaning of our D.A.R. Organization." Copy of address of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey to 29th Continental Congress, May Magazine, 1919.

Handbook of Memorial Continental Hall. Apostrophe to the Flag. Autographs of National Officers and State Regents. The American's Creed. Autographs of Committee on Erection of Administration Building. Autographs of Clerical Employees. Autographs of Employees of Memorial Continental Hall.

Report of President General on Dedication of Water-works at Tilloloy, August 23, 1921. Newspapers of current date.

After the laying of the corner stone by Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Guernsey, a dedicatory prayer was given by Miss Elisabeth Pierce, former Chaplain General, and the ceremony closed with the singing of "America" by the audience.

# HORNETS OF MODERN SEA WARFARE

By Frank J. Brunner



VOLUTION is a slow process, even in our progressive United States Navy; but if it is slow it is also sure. One reason for slow growth is that peculiar American trait of caution in adopting home-grown new ideas. There are several outstanding examples for illustrations: The first, the long-sought recognition for which John Holland strove to secure the adoption of his submarine boat; the second, the struggles of Wilbur and Orville Wright for government consideration of their flying machine. Holland clung tenaciously to his idea and fought for the adoption of his submarine. He prevailed over scepticism by urging his invention as a means of supplying economical coast defense; but the Wrights had to go to France to prove their leadership in the new science of aeronautics. Strangely enough, the nation against which the United States was to make the greatest military effort of her history in the war for world freedom had adopted both the Holland and the Wright inventions and had developed them as destructive weapons far beyond the dreams of their originators.

The hornets of modern sea warfare—the swift, business-like craft now generally termed "destroyers"—are an evolution from a Civil War idea which was simplicity itself. The torpedo as an instrument of marine offense antedated the Civil War, but it was merely a cleverly devised mine without self-propelling power. Schemes of propulsion finally resulted in the adoption of the steam launch. This tiny craft was equipped with a long

pole projecting from its bow, and to this pole, or boom, the torpedo was lashed. In attacking an enemy ship the launch got under way and when put on a straight course aimed at the "target," the one man operating the launch, depending upon a life-preserved, simply dropped overboard and, if fortunate, was picked up by the crew of the larger ship launching the torpedo attack.

This crude mechanism led easily to the next step, the invention of the tube from which torpedoes were projected by use of compressed air. The range of the floating torpedo was necessarily short when fired by this method. The need of greater range resulted in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance designing a speed boat fitted with the new tubes which would supply greater range, and which also had a chance of striking the torpedo blow and getting away safely. The act of Congress of March 3, 1887, authorizing the first torpedo boat, may be accepted as the basic law upon which is founded all the development that has culminated in the modern destroyer, a type still designated in Navy construction data as the "torpedo-boat destroyer."

The initial tube-equipped boat, named *Stiletto*, was constructed of wood, and with her low, rakish, black hull and black smoke belching stack, darting about rivers and harbors, she aroused the intense curiosity of both landsmen and mariners. Nothing like this "demon of the Navy" had ever been seen before. The *Stiletto* was built by the Herreshoffs of Bristol, R. I., at a cost of \$25,000. The boat had two torpedo tubes and in tests at the New-

port, R. I., torpedo station proved so satisfactory that the general principles of the design were adopted for larger craft of her type. The *Stiletto* was eighty-eight feet long, eleven feet broad, with a draft of only two feet, displacing thirty-one tons. She developed 18.22 knots, or about twenty-one and one-half land miles an hour, with a single screw propelled by a steam engine generating 360 horse-

About the time the *Stiletto* appeared, rebellious Cuba was drawing the United States toward the task of freeing the unhappy island from Spanish domination, hence torpedo experimenting never relaxed. Coast and harbor defense became a most important study, for Spain was no mean power by comparison with our own naval strength. During these pre-war years our Navy also turned its attention



THE STILETTO—THE U. S. NAVY'S FIRST TORPEDO BOAT AND BASIC TYPE OF THE MODERN DESTROYER.

power. She was the swiftest thing afloat of her size, and her lines for some years influenced the design of privately-owned power boats. New York yachtsmen took to her enthusiastically, and the Herreshoffs were kept busy building Tarantulas, Scorpions, Sharks, etc., to "ferry" important financiers from the foot of Wall street to their country estates along the lower Hudson river in the then fast-developing Westchester section. All were built on the *Stiletto* model, and even her name influenced the yachtsmen in picking designations for their speed craft.

to the under-water problem, and in 1893 the Holland "submarine torpedo boat" *Plunger*, equipped with two torpedo tubes, was authorized. This boat was a failure because steam power was specified and Holland could not adapt this power successfully. But before the *Plunger* came off the ways, Holland had built the submarines *Fulton* and *Holland* which were fitted with gas engines. On the strength of the success of these two boats, the government authorized the building of six Holland-type boats. These were named *Adder*, *Grampus*, *Moccasin*, *Pike*,

*Porpoise* and *Shark*, some of which are still in service in the Philippine Islands. Holland also took over the *Plunger* from the Navy, redesigned and rebuilt her, and this type is now known in the Navy as the A-1. All these boats had one torpedo tube each, and none was completed in time for defensive use in the war with Spain. Meanwhile, another American genius, Simon Lake, failing to gain recognition for his submarine, was forced to sell his invention to Russia, thus initiating the use of under-sea boats in Europe, and which was destined to reach a stage of destructiveness of shipping that spread fear in the hearts of the free world.

American genius, meanwhile, was evolving still another floating terror. The submarine was not accepted with seriousness, but a more destructive unit than the surface torpedo boat was sought, designed for both land and sea attack. Activity finally brought about the construction of the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*, which was larger but similar in design to the *Stiletto*. This vessel was equipped with three Zalinski pneumatic guns, fixed in the hold of the boat at an angle of about forty degrees, capable of hurling great charges of dynamite. The range was not great, but the speed and shallow draft of the *Vesuvius* were estimated to supply any deficiency in range. The boat was employed in Cuban waters, and if her gun-power did little damage to physical property, the charges of dynamite hurled shoreward shattered Spanish morale. The soldiers of Spain, holding the fringe of the island of Cuba, simply collapsed in terror of the monster. Although the *Vesuvius* proved a failure as a major marine weapon, the experiment and its cost was regarded as amply justified in the results.

All the while the submarine was demonstrating its potentialities, however,

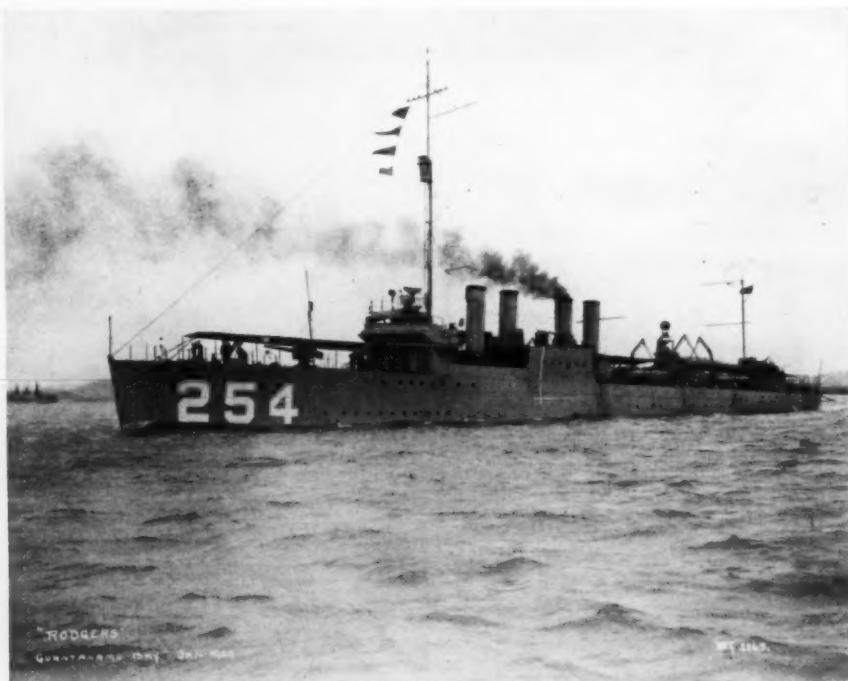
naval thought was focused upon improvement of the swift, surface torpedo-carrying boat. Congress in the years 1890 to 1894 authorized the building of larger units, the *Cushing* and *Ericsson* being the first of the new type, with a displacement of 120 and 142 tons, respectively, and a speed of twenty-four knots. These were followed by the *Foote*, *Rodgers* and *Winslow*, of the same general proportions. Then, under the act of June, 1896, came the *Porter*, *Dupont*, *Rowen*, *Dahlgren*, *T. A. M. Craven*, *Farragut*, *Davis*, *Fox*, *Morris*, *Talbot*, *Gwin*, *McKenzie* and *McKee*. This group were advanced in size to tonnage displacement of 146 to 279, and equipped with power plants to steam at twenty-eight knots, or nearly thirty-three land miles an hour.

The naval idea was still concentrated upon the torpedo for major destruction, to be delivered from a high-speed boat capable of running away after an attack and of outdistancing any battleship or cruiser afloat. The idea had another variation, for the model of the old battleship *Texas*, now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, shows two one-man operated torpedo boats lashed to the deck. The plan was to use these torpedo horns in battle at sea, drop them over the ship's sides and speed them against the enemy's battle craft. The plan was never put to a practical test, and in the first clash of modern steel warships, big guns alone were effective, both in the battle of Santiago and in Manila Bay.

Naval policy of developing fighting craft auxiliary to larger ships to furnish a protective screen began to assert itself through the influence of studious naval officers, who saw in the small, swift surface torpedo boat a problem which would have to be solved with faster and more powerful units. The result was the authorization in 1897 of the *Stringham*,

*Bailey* and *Goldsborough*, of 340, 280 and 255 tons displacement, respectively, and the unprecedented speed of thirty knots. Naval opinion was divided over the utility and safety of small vessels developing a speed of thirty-five land miles an hour, but these three boats were finally con-

of wide cruising radius. The emergency, therefore, hastened design and development of the destroyer type which had its genesis in the little, wooden *Stiletto*, and also brought about the most stupendous warship building accomplishment the world has ever known. The destroyer as



THE "LAST WORD" IN U. S. NAVY DESTROYERS—THE MODERN HORNET OF SEA WARFARE

structed and they justified the foresight of their designers. They proved to be the forerunners of the great and effective "destroyers" of today.

Strange as it may seem, not until the conflagration which enveloped the world in arms in 1914 was the development of the destroyer predicated upon other necessity than a purpose to conquer the surface torpedo boat. The menace of the submarine was taken lightly until Germany produced under-water boats capable

a check to the menace of the torpedo boat, however, had been adopted for naval offensive power during the war with Spain. The act of Congress of May 4, 1898, therefore is regarded as marking final stages in the evolution of the destroyer from the one-man torpedo boat with its projecting pole of Civil War days, for this law authorized the building of sixteen craft designated in the law as "torpedo-boat destroyers"—the first use of the word "destroyer" in law. These

were boats of 420 tons displacement and twenty-eight knots speed, bearing these historic names: *Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncy, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, MacDonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple and Worden*. The Navy was not, however, abandoning prior policy, for this same act of Congress also provided for the building of twelve torpedo boats of 175 tons and twenty-nine knots, which were named *Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, DeLong, Nicholson, O'Brien, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes*.

Almost nineteen years had elapsed from the date of the law authorizing the first boats designated destroyers until the United States declared war on Germany. England had evolved a heavy type of destroyer, but our Navy was not idle and had designed a superior type provided for in the so-called three-year building program of 1916. When the World War broke, one of the first calls upon emergency appropriations allocated to the Navy was for a tremendous expansion of destroyer types. The paramount reason for this demand was pressed by England, France and Italy, all suffering grievously from the depredations of the German submarines and raiders. The Allies then wanted no heavy fighting ships, their need was for destructive sea weapons capable of swiftest action to overcome the very real menace which threatened to finally cut off all supplies of war material and food transported in merchant ships. The Navy was ready to meet the demand and, speeding its available destroyers overseas, began the task of a "brigade of ships" of this type. When the war ended there had been added to the Navy 243 destroyers of about 1200 tons displacement and a speed of thirty-five knots, at a cost of approximately \$1,217,875 each.

These modern hornets of the sea are equipped with four torpedo tubes firing three torpedoes each. They have a main battery of four 4-inch guns of great range. Two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns are also mounted, and for U-boat hunting in the war zone the boats were fitted with the famous "Y" gun for hurling the "ash can" depth charges over either side. From the \$25,000 *Stiletto* of the early 90's to the \$1,215,875 destroyer of today is a far cry—but it has been spanned with credit to the Navy and lasting renown to the nation. All this is aside from our tremendous effort in building other types of small auxiliary naval craft, and it is well to remember the war production of 450 submarine chasers at a total cost of \$24,544,032—a revival of the small, wooden torpedo boat design—also the fabrication of 112 Eagle boats, which follow destroyer design in many particulars, but are designated patrol vessels, each of which cost \$167,854. This is a total of 805 boats—the Navy's answer to the Allies' despairing cry for succor and delivery from the German unrestricted submarine horror.

An English naval officer, watching our destroyers approach the coast of Ireland after steaming the unheard of distance of nearly 3000 miles, remarked upon their frailty: "They seem almost feminine," he exclaimed. The American answer was a quotation from Kipling: "The female of the species is deadlier than the male." The aptness of this rejoinder is written in the record of American destroyer accomplishment in hunting U-boats and in convoying safely our own and British supply and troop ships through submarine infested waters. At the close of hostilities there were seventy-nine American destroyers in European waters and the forces based on Queenstown, Ireland, and Brest, France, had escorted forty per

cent. of all ships from North Atlantic ports through the war zone. Of the 205 German submarines destroyed, thirteen are credited to American destroyers.

It is fitting to conclude this narrative of the evolution of the destroyer with the words of Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, commander-in-chief of the British forces operating on the Irish coast, occasioned by the anniversary of the initial arrival of six of the American destroyers at Queenstown. His was a perfect tribute conveyed to the United States Navy on May 4, 1918, stating: "On the anniversary of the arrival of the first United States men-of-war at Queenstown, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the United States officers and ratings for skill, energy and unfailing good nature which they have all consistently shown and which qualities have so materially assisted in the war by enabling ships of the Allied Powers to cross the ocean in comparative freedom. To command you is an honor, to work with you is a pleasure, to know you is to know the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Sir Lewis in his tribute was referring to the six units comprising the eighth destroyer division of the U. S. Atlantic

Fleet which, eighteen days after the declaration of war, put out of Boston and arrived at Queenstown on May 4, 1917—a historic incident preserved in the famous painting, entitled "The Return of the *Mayflower*." The division was greeted with a signal from the British destroyer *Mary Rose*: "Welcome to the American colors." Commander Joseph K. Taussig replied from his flagship *Wadsworth*: "Thank you; I am glad of your company." The division, besides the *Wadsworth*, was composed of the *Coyngham*, Commander Alfred W. Johnson; *Porter*, Lieutenant Commander Ward K. Wortman; *McDougall*, Lieutenant Commander Arthur P. Fairfield; *Davis*, Lieutenant Commander Rufus F. Zogbaum; *Wainwright*, Lieutenant Commander Fred H. Poteet. Asked by Sir Lewis Bayly, "When will you be ready to go to sea?" Commander Taussig replied: "We are ready now, sir; that is as soon as we finish refuelling." This readiness for the serious business of war made a deep impression upon the English naval authorities and they opened their hearts to the Americans who, throughout the war, never swerved from exhibiting "the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race."

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the death on November 17, 1921, of a former National Officer, Mrs. C. Augusta Rhodes Hanna, Vice President General, 1898-1899.

# Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



## Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

### WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY

#### IV. WOMAN IN THE REVOLUTION

1. GENERAL WORKS.—Writers on the work of women in the Revolution have generally paid most attention to the deeds of prominent individuals. While that is the more attractive side, due notice should be taken of the mass of women who were not prominent but did their part in the work of everyday life, modified as it was by war conditions. There are few formal general works on the subject. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet's *Women of the Revolution* (written before the Civil War, republished in 1900) gives many details collected from actors and eye-witnesses. There are chapters on the subject in several general works: Bruce, *Woman in the Making of America*, 81-114; Farmer, ed., *What America Owes to Women*, ch vi (by Mrs. E. M. Avery); Mrs. Logan, *The Part Taken by Women in American History*, 105-205.

2. STATUS.—The status of woman at the outbreak of the Revolution may be gathered from what has already been said about women in the Colonies. Note particularly the part they played in business; the fact, cited by Calhoun, that many southern newspapers were edited by women, is of interest. For a general survey see Trevelyan, *American Revolution*, pt. i, 97-99.

3. WOMEN IN ECONOMIC LIFE.—To appreciate the importance of women in the economic history of the war it is necessary to bear in mind that factory industry, systematically repressed by English law, was just beginning, and most of the manufacturing was carried on in the home. This condition was more general in the northern colonies than in the southern, where there was more apparent profit in devoting their whole attention to money-producing staples and purchasing everything else from England and the North. This was particularly true of the textile industries, and these naturally were in the hands of women. The boycotts of English goods before the war had stimulated household manufacturers. Individual women in their homes had very nearly satisfied the normal peace-time demand; now under the pressure of war they furnished a

large proportion—it is not possible to say exactly how much—of the clothing of the Continental army. On this point see R. M. Tryon, *Household Manufactures in the United States*, 112-122. Most of these goods came from the northern colonies, especially New England, but many southern plantations now found to how great an extent they could be self-sufficient. See Weeden, *Economic and Social History of New England*, ii, 789-791 (and for a local instance, 813-815). For the general situation see Channing, *History of the United States*, iii, 388-408. On the other hand, there was much importation to some sections, even under war conditions. French cargoes and the plunder of privateers furnished quantities of necessities and even luxuries to some of the coast towns, the poor transportation facilities made their distribution inland difficult. Channing (iii, 397-402) gives suggestive lists of goods that might be obtained in Boston and Newburyport.

4. HARDSHIPS.—In the northern colonies the devastation of actual warfare was only felt in the tracks of the contending armies; in the South, where conditions more nearly approached civil war, the damage was greater. Trevelyan (*American Revolution*, pt. ii, vol. ii, 25-36) describes the sufferings of New Jersey at the hands of the British and Hessians. For the experience of patriot refugees in the neighborhood of New York see Helen E. Smith, *Colonial Days and Ways*, 247-265. Mrs. Ellett, in her sketch of Mary Anne Gibbes (i, 242-250) and other places, describes Southern conditions.

5. LOYALIST WOMEN.—The sufferings of patriot women had their counterpart among the loyalists, with exile instead of victory at the end. For the general subject see Trevelyan, *American Revolution*, pt. ii, vol. ii, 231-242. There were many women with the British armies (and with the American as well), see Channing, *History of the United States*, iii, 265-266. Notable among them was Baroness Riedesel, whose husband commanded the German troops in Burgoyne's army. Her *Letters and Journals* have been translated.



Ruggles

RUGGLES

From the ancient Stafford line of de Ruggelle, dating from the twelfth century, descended the Rugeley family of Stafford, Warwick & Leicester, and the Ruggles race of Essex, Suffolk and Kent, of New England and Canada.

William de Ruggelle, of Stafford, thirteenth century, was banished by his sovereign, having killed in a duel a man held in high regard by the king. He went to Flanders and there remained, though Edward I, for his great deeds in war, soon revoked the edict of banishment. Three of his sons felt the call of the homeland, if not of their native county of the north, and they settled, for reasons not apparent, in Essex. Another son went to Switzerland.

The name de Ruggle, became in time, Rugeley, in Stafford and Flanders, and in Essex and Switzerland, Ruggle.

The name Rugeley is now extinct in England, being represented only in the family bearing the Ruggles name; there are, however, families in South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas named Rugeley, whose ancestor was Colonel Henry Rugeley, Loyalist, of South Carolina, who served under Cornwallis and Rawdon.

The illustration of the Coat-of-Arms is from one in the Library of the Ontario Parliament in Toronto, Canada. This same arms is engraved (as the Arms of John Ruggles) upon a silver vessel of the Communion Service in Christ Church in Philadelphia. The blazon, as quoted from John S. Hawkins' "Life of George Ruggles," a prominent member of the Virginia Company, which was printed in England in 1787.

(Used through the courtesy of Henry Ruggles, Wakefield, Mass.)

## A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by  
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by  
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Ridgway

RIDGWAY

The Ridgway family is an ancient Saxon one, dating to the Earls of Mercia and Seofric, from whom all of the name are descended.

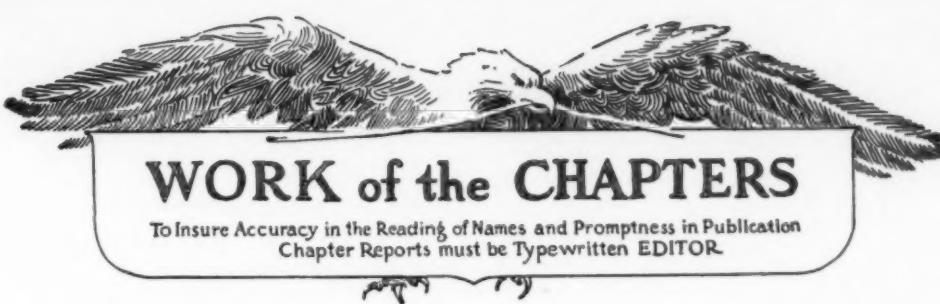
William, Lord of Rydeware, of King Stephen's time, named for his father, who was through the maternal side, grandson of William The Conqueror, was granted the manor of Rydeware, which had belonged to his ancestor, Edwyne, thus the name Ridgway followed.

On May 4th, 44th of Queen Elizabeth a new Coat-of-Arms was granted to Sir Thomas Ridgway of Lovre Abbey, Devonshire, England, and he was created Earl of Londonderry on August 23, 1622. This member of the family had owned and commissioned a private ship of War in 1597, which was employed during the capture of Fayal with Sir Walter Raleigh and the Earl of Essex. Sir Thomas also commissioned a ship of War which was one of those to repel the Spanish Armada.

Through intermarriage with heiresses, the Ridgways can claim a much greater number of quarterings than the sixteen essential to royalty, and some of these are cut upon the Ridgway monument in Torre Church, Devonshire.

Richard Ridgway, grandson of Robert, 2nd Earl of Londonderry, was born in England 1654, married 1676 Elizabeth Chamberlain & came to America with his family on the ship "*Jacob and Mary*" in 1679 and settled on the western side of the South River—now called the Delaware. He acquired a tract of 218 acres in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, making the first English settlement in that State.

(Used through the courtesy of Mary Racey Ridgway, Bronxville, N. Y.)



## WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication  
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

**Greysolon du Lhut Chapter** (Duluth, Minn.) In looking over the annals of the long ago, I read "Saturday, Oct. 19, 1895, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, was the occasion of a gathering in Duluth. The twelve women necessary to organize met at the home of Mrs. D. B. Smith. The temporary organization which had been made previously was then made a permanent one and the name of "Greysolon du Lhut" Chapter was adopted."

We have celebrated the 25th anniversary of that event and several of our charter members, were present.

A charter was procured in 1896 and was framed later from one of the old doors of Faneuil Hall, Boston; and in the same year a gavel cut from a cherry tree at Mt. Vernon was presented to the Chapter; this has been faithfully used at the meetings.

Many historical subjects have been studied with profit; in 1903 a program committee was appointed and a Year-book distributed for the first time—this has been developed into a beautiful book of reference as well as a yearly program.

A beautiful window, designed as a memorial to Greysolon du Lhut, was placed in the public library and with appropriate ceremonies was formally presented to the city and library board. This window was marked later by a brass tablet—a gift of the "Children of the American Revolution" in Duluth.

In 1907, sixty-nine members were reported, showing splendid progress made as there had been removals of several members from the city as well as another chapter formed—the "Daughters of Liberty" Chapter of this city. It was thought at that time that the question of limiting the membership would soon have to be seriously discussed—this matter was taken up several years later and it was decided that the membership of "Greysolon du Lhut" Chapter should be unlimited and that all eligible women applying—if approved, be accepted—this has been the policy of the Chapter to the present time. In 1918 our Superior members, finding there were Daughters enough in their own city to form a chapter there, decided to do so and while we deeply regret their leaving, yet we

rejoice with them in their own fine chapter—the "Claude Jean Allouez"—our branch, of which we are quite proud.

Our Chapter presented a flag to the boys' department of the local Y.M.C.A. and has distributed many copies of the American's Creed among the local boy scouts in order to keep before the boys' minds not only the privileges they enjoy under this American Flag but also the duties and obligations so soon to devolve upon them as American citizens.

In later years we have had a vigilant committee on desecration of the flag and we are informed by it that the flag is not desecrated by placing flowers over it on a soldier's coffin.

Our Y.W.C.A. claimed the attention of the Chapter for some time and a room was furnished completely. The old home of General Sibley at Mendota, was purchased by the Minnesota Daughters of the Revolution as a historic spot to be preserved, and our Chapter contributed for some time to the fund and later, time and thought were devoted to the furnishing of the Duluth room. We also have contributed to the memorial erected to Zebulon Pike at little Falls. The old light house on Minnesota Point is another historic spot in this region which we hope to mark, joining with the Superior Chapter in doing so.

The State organization has established a library bureau for the exchange of historical papers among different chapters of the State.

Americanization has been the absorbing topic for the past year and as time goes on, we feel that this great question will occupy our minds more fully as it has become a vital problem.

ALICE BROWN SCHOTT,  
*Historian.*

**Menominee Chapter** (Menominee, Michigan) has held seven regular, four board, and three special meetings during the year ending February, 1921. Two of our members were given transfers to John Paul Jones Chapter, Madison, Indiana, and we have had the pleasure of welcoming three new members, making our present number 51; 14 of whom are non-resident.

The Chapter is gradually acquiring a library. We have the Lineage books to the present date bound; all of the Smithsonian reports with the exception of the 15th and the last two reports; three years issue of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register"; two years of the "Journal of American History"; three years of the genealogical issue of the "Boston Transcript" and many years of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We take a copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the public library and four copies are taken by members.

During the year, \$59 have been sent to the National Society; \$34 to the State budget; \$24 for Year-books; \$14 for the magazines referred to; \$52 for basket balls for the Boys' Club; \$22 for official stationery for the Boys' Club; \$3 for a flag; \$21.19 for up-keep of the Club and \$25 for the Near East Relief.

Our Flag Committee, Mrs. Harmon, secured twenty subscribers at fifteen cents each to the Betsy Ross Memorial Association, thus gaining a picture of "Betsy Ross making the Flag" which is hung in the reading room of the Boys' Club. The Chapter owns two \$50 Liberty Bonds.

A State essay contest for the tenth and eleventh grade pupils on the subject "Men and Women in the service of the United States" was conducted under the joint auspices of the State Historical Society and the State D.A.R. last Spring, with the Regent of the D.A.R., Mrs. Trudell, the President of the Woman's Club, Mrs. H. Roper and the Superintendent of schools, Mr. Silverdale as judges. The essays of two pupils, Jean Worth and Gertrude Hoskin were considered of sufficient merit to be sent to the State Historian.

The program committee continued the line of study followed last year, this year being the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

The Americanization work of the Chapter has been concentrated on the Boys' Club, now in its 6th year of existence. It numbered 512 boys last June and there are probably 550 now. Mr. J. W. Wells, who has done so much for the Club, practically gave the Chairman, Mrs. Vennema, carte-blanche this spring and as a result the building has been decorated, new front porch erected, yard repaired and large brick fireplace put in the reading room. The Steinway player piano presented last year has been remodeled, new records purchased, moving picture equipment added and a complete wireless station and laboratory furnished. Gifts of two floor lamps and a table lamp, 50 steel tubing chairs, fire set and screen for fireplace, two deer heads and horns for fireplace ornaments, tables, desk, bookcase, rockers, games, very many books, new victrola and records, also, in money from four individuals \$51, and \$12.91

from the boys, for a flag have been received. The school board furnish light and janitor service. During the vacation Mr. Well spent \$3231 the Signal Electric Company, \$250; Mr. Rawls, the wireless operator, \$150; Light and Traction Company, \$100; Mr. G. E. Petersen Radio instructor, cheerfully gives three nights a week to the boys.

Every Thursday night, educational films are shown and an occasional comedy, which is furnished by the Woman's Club of the city. The Chapter has given two moving picture entertainments for the public, the proceeds amounting to \$132 being used for the Club.

An essay contest with prizes of \$5 for each squad, on the subject "Why I love my Country and my Flag," was participated in by 60 competitors. The American spirit was so prominent in all, the judges Mr. Trudell and Mr. Prescott not only awarded the \$5 prize to one in each squad, but gave \$1 each to ten others and honorable mention to the remaining fifty, Mr. Trudell furnishing \$15 and Mr. Prescott and Mr. Smith \$10.

Mr. Lloyd, known all over the country by his inventions of hollow steel tubing and reed work, offered a prize of \$5 to every boy under 14 years of age who for six months would daily record some important thought; and to foster system, offered the best bicycle to the boy who would make the best record in the arrangement and care of his personal belongings, for a like period, and five boys received each \$5 and one little cripple received both bicycle and \$5.

Gifts of money from the Chapter made it possible for four boys to attend the Upper peninsula Boys' Conference at Negaunee in April, thus furnishing them with inspiration for better living as they listened to talks of men on topics vital to the best interests of boys.

One of the advances made during the year is the organization of a Big Brothers' Club among the older boys.

Our Chairman, Mrs. Vennema, in November took a four weeks' intensive training course for Boys' Club Workers, at Columbia University, N. Y. She enjoyed the distinction of being the only woman in the class of 16; her diploma as Director of Boys' Work, adorns the wall of the reading room. It seemed to these men almost incredible that a Boys' Club could be organized and managed by women without any money except such as interested individuals donated.

(MRS. A. W.) HARRIET W. BILL,  
Historian.

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, Calif.) This Chapter was organized June 23, 1897, with twenty charter members, and is the third largest chapter in Northern California.

A limit of seventy-five on membership was maintained until last year, when this limit was removed.

Twelve members are non-residents.

It has been the custom in the past to meet at the homes of the various members until this last year, when the Chapter tried as an experiment to meet at the Y.W.C.A. Hall. This experiment was not altogether satisfactory so the former plan has been resumed.

The book "History of Napa County", that the Chapter was called upon to supply, although rare and out of print was found and purchased and with another California work "Sixty Years of California Song", donated by one of the past Regents, were placed in the California room at Continental Memorial Hall at Washington.

The Chapter has come forward with its full per capita quota towards the George Washington Monument Fund; the Pilgrim Mothers Memorial Fountain; the painting representing the U. S. Transports, America's gift to France; and other donations covering the work of the organization.

Flag Day is always celebrated with dignity and propriety and is always the great guest day of the year.

The Birthday party, which is celebrated on the first meeting day after summer vacation always calls out the largest attendance and is enjoyed to the utmost. The birthday cake, which now requires twenty-four candles is always made from the receipt of the Martha Washington fruit cake.

Programs have covered patriotic, educational, historical and musical topics, and have followed closely the lines of advance as prescribed by the National Organization, among them being The Shantung Situation, by Dr. N. Poon Chew; The Rights of Small Nations, by a N. C. professor; Pilgrims Tercentenary Observances; Muscale, by students from Mills College; Americanization.

A loan exhibit of rare and ancient articles of Revolutionary days, including household furniture, silver, miniatures, fabrics, laces and embroideries, spectacles and purses, was held. On this occasion a group of songs of "the days of old" were sung by members the accompaniment for which was played on an old, but sweet-toned harmonium of very early design. Very many members on this occasion wore Colonial costume, which added more gayety to the already festive affair.

The Chapter recently placed memorial tablets in honor of Haskell Waterhouse and Egbert Beach, two officers who lost their lives in the World War, and on the grave of Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, a Real Daughter. A large bunting flag that she herself had made in her last days and presented to the Chapter, was

used in unveiling the tablet that was placed on her gravestone.

This flag was made by hand when Mrs. Hills was past eighty years old, and is a prized relic of the Chapter. Present during this ceremony were the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of this noble woman, who listened with reverence to a sketch of her life. Her father entered the Revolutionary service when but a lad of 15 and served throughout the struggle. Mrs. Hills was the youngest member of a family of 15 children.

A befitting tribute is due Miss Alice Flint whose services to the Chapter as Regent for the past two years has endeared her to all.  
(MRS. J. V.) JESSIE STILLWELL CHOWN,  
Historian.

**Granite Chapter** (Newfields and Newmarket, N. H.) unlike most Chapters this organization holds regular meetings each month in the year excepting December and February—because a large number of our members are non-resident but are with us in the Summer so our meetings then, have a larger attendance than in the cooler months of the year.

Our July meeting was held at the home of our oldest member, Mrs. Mary R. Pike, widow of Rev. James Pike, of Newfields. Mrs. Pike was born September 11, 1815, the daughter of Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Brodhead. Her grandfather, Capt. Luke Brodhead, served on the staff of General LaFayette.

Mrs. Pike at the age of 106 years is active in mind, keen and witty in conversation and gracious in manner. A few years ago this MAGAZINE published a likeness of Mrs. Pike which holds goods. She seems not to have changed mentally or physically except that a recent fall has confined her to her room.

Her health is good, she is cheerful and strong in her faith in God, and in her love for humanity. Granite Chapter would like to know if any other Chapter can claim so old a Daughter.

(MRS.) NELLIE PALMER GEORGE,  
Historian.

**Onawa Chapter** (Onawa, Iowa). On August 9, 1921 a granite marker and bronze tablet were dedicated upon the site of the second camping ground in Monona County of the Lewis and Clark expedition in their voyage up the Missouri river in 1804.

Ever since our organization in 1910, we have planned to mark this site as soon as funds could be secured. Onawa Chapter has always been loyal in the State and National work, not only by coöperation along the various lines of work, but we have responded to every call for money and have been 100 per cent in every effort for funds. A Chapter with such a record cannot do all it would like to locally. This year the

State Society made it possible to do this long desired work by furnishing the bronze tablet—the stone and all other expenses borne by the Chapter.

August 9th was selected because it was the 117th anniversary of the camp. The State Regent, Mrs. F. E. Frisbee dedicated the marker and tablet in the name of the Iowa Society and Onawa Chapter. During the address, Mary Moen, ten year old daughter of Mrs. E. C. Moen, drew aside the flag.

Preceding the dedication, a historic pageant was staged in an amphitheater on the shore of Blue Lake. The narrative was written by a former State Regent, Mrs. A. W. Mann, and

engineer of Onawa. He was a friend of Dr. Elliott Coues of the Smithsonian Institution, and through his kindness had access to data not published in the Lewis and Clark journals. Dr. Coues' map of the course of the Missouri in 1804 was also authentic. The river is now several miles west of its course at that time. The old river bed at this point is known as Blue Lake.

Onawa Chapter and the community are proud to have such an historic site so near us and all are pleased to have it marked. The Pageant and dedication have helped us to realize history and it has proven beyond question



MARKER AND BRONZE TABLET PLACED BY THE ONAWA CHAPTER, ONAWA, IOWA

staged by Mrs. J. A. Prichard and Mrs. George E. Allen. It opened with "the Spirit of '76", and included the landing of the expedition, the Mormon train, arrival of the Pioneers in a prairie schooner, the founding and naming of Onawa, and closed with an apostrophe and salute to the flag and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. The song, "Iowa Beautiful Land", was sung as a solo with a fine chorus, also "Onawa, Awake My Beloved," from Hiawatha. The minuet and Spirit of the Prairie were danced.

Besides the State Regent, three other State officers were present, also Daughters from Sioux City and elsewhere.

Proof of the site was established through notes of the late Mitchell Vincent, a pioneer

in this locality that we stand for Education and Patriotism.

(MRS. C. E.) MINNIE W. UNDERHILL,  
*Regent.*

**Deborah Avery Chapter** (Lincoln, Nebr.) has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. There were women in Lincoln who were greatly interested in the D.A.R., of which comparatively little was known in Nebraska at that date, and, after several meetings of those who believed themselves eligible, the present Chapter was formed with nineteen members. By good fortune this meeting was held in the very house in which it was to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, the home of one of its most devoted members, and twice State Regent. And so

on Friday May 13th, (the correct date, the 15th falling on Sunday) over two hundred members gathered for the homecoming, when bidden by three charter members, Mrs. S. B. Pound, Mrs. Willis Rankins and Mrs. George O. Smith, we gathered at the home of Mrs. Pound to celebrate not only the birthday of the Chapter but hers as well.

The program was planned so far as possible to carry out the spirit of that early meeting, so our hostesses were also our entertainers. Mrs. Pound, one of the oldest members, gave the early history of the Chapter. Mrs. Rankins told of the early members, many of whom are no longer with us. Mrs. George Smith gave an account of the first year's work. Mr. George Smith, who had sung at some of the first meetings, now sang: *Twilight in the Forest*, Wm. Blair; *Night in the Desert*, Gertrude Ross; *Ode from Ossian's Poems*, Francis Hopkinson; *By the Waters of Minnetonka*, Thurlow Lieurance. It was the first time the members had had an opportunity of hearing this *Ode* from Ossian's Poems, written in 1745 by Francis Hopkinson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and which has been recently republished.

June 17th was charter day and the members were enthusiastic in celebrating that day as well. A luncheon was given in its honor at the Lincoln Hotel to which the State Officers, past State Regents and other guests were invited. The informal program was presided over by our Regent, Miss Katharine Green, who is also the State President of the Daughters of Patriots and Founders of America. The short program was followed by a musical.

Deborah Avery can well be proud of her record of these twenty-five years. She has been represented on the National Board and many times on the State Board, has during these years contributed her quota to the National Society as well as placed memorials, planted memorial trees, and contributed to many funds for education, Americanization, and other philanthropies of the Society.

During the past year the program has been a series of lectures by several of the State University Professors and others of our townsmen on topics on which they are authorities we also have enjoyed several delightful musicales one a program of Indian songs, with a talk on some interesting Indian relics by the singer. Another was a program of Civil War songs.

With the coming of the State Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, to live in our city this winter, Deborah Avery starts on the new year full of an enthusiasm which betokens another twenty-five years of even greater service.

ALETHEIA H. BUCK,  
*Historian.*

**Abigail Bartholomew Chapter** (Daytona, Fla.), comprising about thirty-five members, placed two markers this year, one on the spot where the "Old King's Highway" touched the Halifax river at Daytona, and the other honoring the East Volusia County boys who gave their services to their country, and those who made the supreme sacrifice during the late war.

Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, Regent of the Chapter, in presenting the marker on the King's Highway, to the City Officials of Daytona, said:

"This beautiful State of ours enjoys an unusual distinction, that though it is one of the younger states of our Union, still it is the oldest in point of settlement.

"Fortunate indeed are we Daughters of the American Revolution that to-day we are able to do our bit by marking the highway which the English during the Colonial period had constructed, sometime before our Fathers fought to make this, the 'Land of the Free.'

"We have consulted old pamphlets, old settlers, and histories, both in Washington and St. Augustine, that we might bring you something authentic about 'The Old King's Road,' but little is to be found save this, that the trail was first blazed by the Spaniards in 1632. In 1763 Spain ceded the title of Florida to England in exchange for Cuba and Havana, and on October 7, 1763, General James Grant was made first Colonial Governor, and the state was divided into East and West Florida. Through his efforts the attention of the King was brought to Florida and immigration began.

"The most important improvement during the English occupation was the building of the 'King's Road,' in 1768, a highway built north of St. Augustine to St. Nicolas on the St. John's river opposite the site of Jacksonville, and on to King's Ferry on the St. Mary's river, and the 'King's Road' from St. Augustine southward to New Smyrna. This was thirty feet wide with high banks, built through a country which must have seemed almost impenetrable by man. At certain distances the road came in the river, I suppose for convenience sake, in our own locality, to a point in Ormond Village, then back in the forest, and where you may see that straight line of Palmettoes from the Tomoka Bridge near Sunset Park, then southward, where it comes out to the river at this point, then back west in the forest again to the Old Stone Wharf. This evidently accounts for the 'Old Mission' being back from the river as it is. Later the road was built on to Ft. Pierce, when it turned west again and on to the Gulf of Mexico.

"To us of to-day, who comfortably ride over our splendid roads, it means much that one hundred and fifty-three years ago strong

hearts labored to blaze our trail. It gives me great pleasure, as the Regent of Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to present from them to this community this Tablet, which marks the most historic spot in our Triple Cities."

Memorial day was chosen as especially appropriate for the unveiling of the marker, honoring the soldier boys.

Mrs. C. W. Raynor, ex-Regent of the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, spoke as follows:

who made of themselves a bulwark of defence for civilization, and the liberty of the world.

"As Daughters of the American Revolution who pledge ourselves to love and protect the American flag forever, we esteem it a supreme honor, to plan and choose this simple memorial for our own heroes, of Halifax County.

"Therefore, to-day we unveil a coquina boulder, typical in its enduring quality of the ultimate triumph of the ideals for which these lads fought; its bronze tablet strong and unyielding,



MARKER PLACED ON THE OLD KINGS ROAD BY ABIGAIL BARTHOLOMEW CHAPTER, DAYTONA, FLA.

"Madam Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Fellow Citizens: We have assembled to-day to give loving tribute to the loyal valor of the young men of the Triple Cities and adjacent towns, who participated in the great war. These men by their unwavering devotion to duty, their love for their country, and absolute unselfishness, in following the glorious 'Stars and Stripes,' have blazoned their names as true patriots on the pages of history, and with many others have written them, with their life blood, in the hearts of their countrymen.

"In all lands torn asunder by the war, as well as our own, suitable recognition is being given

to the bravery and devotion of the vast army as their devotion to duty that carried them over the top. Here by the beautiful Halifax River we have placed this memorial, and now Mr. Mayor, as chief representative of our City, we place it in trust in your hands, that in the years to come, future generations may know that when the bugle sounded our boys were there, and when the tragic end had come, alas, some had met the supreme sacrifice with their earthly bodies, but my friends, today their spirits are still marching on, a shining example to those who are to come."

MRS. J. P. ESCH,  
*Past Regent.*

**Stevens Point Chapter** (Stevens Point, Wis.), under the enthusiastic leadership of our Regent, Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, at whose home our meetings are always held, feels that it has accomplished some really worthwhile work along the lines of Americanization during the past two years. As our city is decidedly foreign in its population we have a fertile field for this work. We offer a yearly prize of a five-dollar gold piece to the student making the best grade in United States history in our

struggling to equal the eloquence of the small American born contestants. And the little foreigners carried off half the prizes, too. The contest was held on Patriot's Day; and the prizes were savings accounts commenced in the local banks, story books along the lines of American history, patriotism, hero worship, etc.

Our Chapter is glad to have had the opportunity to appropriate a sum to insure the perpetual care of our Real Daughter's grave in our



MARKER ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE EAST VOLUSIA COUNTY HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR

grammar schools. Together with the money a copy of the flag code and of the American's Creed is given.

This last year we arranged for another contest to inspire patriotism. A very generous number of prizes were offered by our Chapter as a whole and as individual members, to students in the public, and in the trade, and continuation schools for the best recitation of, and the best written copy of, the American's Creed. Mrs. Emmons Burr was in charge of this work and its perfect success was entirely due to her guiding inspiration. The contest was open to the general public as audience and it brought tears to more than one pair of eyes to hear some of our little Polish boys and girls proudly

local cemetery. We have also contributed to the fund being raised to mark Wisconsin's original Indian Trails. We also have under consideration a plan to mark the site of the first settlement in Stevens Point, on the banks of the Wisconsin River.

Miss Katherine Rood, our Historian, whose father, Dr. Galen Rood, was one of our pioneer physicians, has been very active in helping us to gather up a great deal in the way of souvenirs and literature commemorative of the early history of Stevens Point. An interesting part of this work is our collection of the photographs of all our mayors since the city's incorporation, its earliest buildings and landmarks, etc.

Our Chapter has a membership of forty-two. Flag Day is chosen as the date of each year's closing meeting and an appropriate program carried out. Although we open our monthly meetings with the formal recitation of the American's Creed, our meetings are decidedly informal—very much like the friendly reunion of a big family gathered together to spend the afternoon, each one anxious to make some suggestion as to the manner in which we may best carry out the ideas and ideals laid down by our national organization.

CORA HINCKLEY ATWELL,  
*Press Agent pro tem.*

**Anne Hutchinson Chapter** (Bronxville, N. Y.) is still in its infancy as it came into existence on December 17, 1919, when the National Board confirmed the organization of the Chapter which had been begun by Miss Sophia Wells Williams, Organizing Regent, the previous September. Our Chapter is a sturdy infant, with a membership, in less than two years, of 81. We have also provided for an Associate Membership. Our present Regent is Mrs. Herbert Durand. On the first anniversary of the founding of the Chapter the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, visited Bronxville and presented the charter, inscribed with 69 names.

The Chapter has responded to all appeals from the National Society, through the State, and is 100 per cent. on its quota for the Handbook for Immigrants, the Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, the Painting and the Guernsey Scholarship, has contributed toward the New York State building at Tomassee and the gift for the Schuyler Mansion and has given to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, the Martha

Berry School, the American Indian Institute and the International College for Immigrants and has made the first payment on a \$100.00 foundership at Tomassee.

Locally, we have coöperated with the American Legion in patriotic celebrations and have given a flag to the Neighborhood House in the near-by village of Tuckahoe, where there is a large Italian colony. A subscription to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been given to the village Library.

Although Anne Hutchinson lived and died long before our Revolution, she is so associated with the history of this immediate neighborhood it was thought most appropriate to name our Chapter in her honor. She was "a woman of singular elevation of purpose and rare mental powers" who came from England to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1634. Her religious beliefs were regarded as heretical and her criticism of the leaders was so keen that she was banished from the colony in 1638 and she and her followers established a settlement in Rhode Island. Four years later, she and her family moved down the shores of Long Island Sound and made their home near what is now New Rochelle. In 1643 she and the children who were with her were, with the exception of one daughter, killed in an Indian uprising. Among the charter members of the Bronxville Chapter is a descendant of Anne Hutchinson.

Anne Hutchinson's home was only a few miles from the site of the present Bronxville, and in the earliest days the town of Eastchester of which the village of Bronxville is a part, was called Hutchinson.

MARY GAY DANIELS,  
*Historian.*

## CHRISTMAS PROBLEM SOLVED BY D. A. R. MAGAZINE

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# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

## ANSWERS

10018. ROWE.—Dr. Benjamin Rowe lived at Shadock Landing & I think he is buried there. He m Sallym dau of Samuel Hitchcock, and ch George B. & Cornelia Genet Rowe.—*Mrs. Alene D. Warner*, 325 S. Peterboro St., Canastota, N. Y.

10054. TRAVIS.—The Travis family was among the early settlers of Edgefield Co., S. C. & the Probate Judge's Office has papers of administration on the estate of Barrett Travis, grandfather of Wm. Travis, of Alamo fame. Wm. lived with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Travis, Edgefield Co. until he was about eight yrs old when the family moved to Ala. In looking up an old family record in the Clerk's office I found land bounded by lands of Bibby Bush. Bibby Bush's Will is recorded in which he speaks of his beloved w "Mary." Are you sure that the name of Mary Travis' husband was "Brooks" not "Bush?" There was no Bibby Brooks from this Co. Wm's property was divided between his widow Anne Travis, sons Mark & Rev. Alexander Travis, M. Perryman & M. Pryor. M. Pryor may have been Mary Travis m a second time.—*Mrs. Susan B. Hill*, Edgefield, S. C.

10059. WALTZ.—Write to Rev. Settles, Superintendent of Washington Dist. U. B. Church. Washington, Indiana. His w was a Waltz or Waltz & she has her genealogy. Two Waltz bros came from Switzerland & set in Pa. & were in the Rev. One afterwards, settled in Ohio & then in Switzerland Co.,

Ind.—*Miss Florence A. Chrisney*, Chrisney, Spencer Co., Ind.

10069. BARTLETT.—Robert Bartlett arrived in the *Ann* 1623 at Plymouth. He m Amry Warren, dau of Richard who came in the *Mayflower* 1620. Robert Bartlett had 2 sons, Benjamin & Joseph & 6 daus. Benjamin Bartlett (Robt.) m in 1656 Sarah, dau of Love Brewster & gr dau of Elder William, of the Company of the *Mayflower* 1620. His ch were Benjamin, Samuel, Ichabod, Ebenezer, Rebecca & Sarah. Ichabod Bartlett (Benj., Robt.) m Elizabeth Waterman and had ch Ichabod, Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph & Seth. Josiah Bartlett, (Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Mary or Mercy Chandler, dau of Zebulon Chandler & Elizabeth Alden, gr dau of Capt John Alden & his w Priscilla Their ch were Ichabod, Nathaniel, John, Chandler, Mercy, Mary & Elizabeth. Ichabod Bartlett (Josiah, Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Desire Otis. His s Deacon John m Desire Loomis & their s Rev. Shubael Bartlett of East Windsor, had s David E. Nathaniel Bartlett (Josiah, Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Mary Otis sister of Desire. Their ch were Josiah Otis, Harvey, Martin, Flavel, Elizabeth, Sarah & Eliza. Otis Bartlett (Nathaniel, Josiah, Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Bethiah Kellogg sister of Eve Kellogg, their ch were Asa, Charles, Joseph, Dudley, Sarah, Mercy & Lydia, who m Charles Tappan Wilkinson and had ch Harriet, George, Isaac, Otis, Warring & Charles. Harvey Bartlett (Nathaniel, Josiah, Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Eve Kellogg. Their ch were James, Nathaniel, Charlotte, Mabel, Harvey, Kellogg, Lavinia &

Clarissa.—*Mrs. F. G. Carter*, Milwaukee, Wis.

10101. WINSLOW-WORDEN.—If the Mary who m Peter Worden, s of Peter, was a Winslow, she was not a dau of the *Mayflower* Winslows nor was she a sister of theirs. Peter Worden, Sr. had a dau Eleanor & s Peter. In his Will dated Feb. 9, 1639, prob. March 9, 1639, he gives all property, lands & buildings in Cheshire, Eng. & in Mass. to his only s Peter. Peter Worden, Jr. was b in Eng. in 1609, his Will was dated Jan. 9, 1680 & prob. Mar. 3, 1681. His w Mary survived him as her Will dated March, 1686 was prob. May, 1687. Their ch were Mary b 1639, Mercy b 1641, Martha b 1643 & Samuel b 1646. Mercy m Sept. 23, 1667, Kenelm Winslow b 1635 d Nov. 11, 1715, and she d 1688. Edward Winslow was m in Eng. Nov. 3, 1594 to Magdalene—. Their ch were Edward b Oct. 19, 1595, John b Apr. 1597, Kenelm b Apr. 29, 1599, Gilbert b Oct. 1600, Josiah b Feb., 1605. Edward & Gilbert came in the *Mayflower*, Kenelm & Josiah came later. The following are Rev records of Peter Worden, of whom there were three all from the same place. Peter Worden, Sr., was a private in Capt. Samuel Low's Co., Col. Benj. Simond's Regt. (Berkshire Co.) Entered service Oct. 13, 1780, discharged Oct. 17, 1780, service 5 days. By order of Gen. Fellows on an alarm at the Northward. Ref. Mass. Soldiers and Sailors. Vol. 17, p 887. Peter, Corporal in Capt. Samuel Low's Co. Col. Benj. Simond's Regt. (Berkshire Co.) Entered service Oct. 13, 1780, discharged Oct. 21, 1780, service 9 days. By order of Gen. Fellows on alarm at the Northward. Peter Worden, private in Capt. Samuel Clark's Co. in a detachment from Col. Barnabas Sears' Regt. Enlisted July 18, 1781, discharged Nov. 2, 1781, service 3 months, 21 days, including 5 days (100 miles) travel home. Company raised for three months. Roll sworn to at Berkshire Co. Ref. Mass. Soldiers & Sailors, Vol. 17, p 887.—*Miss Nellie M. Longfellow*, White St., Raynham Center, Mass.

10110. DOOLITTLE.—Ambrose Doolittle (Abraham, Abraham, Abraham) s of Abraham & Mary Lewis Doolittle was b at Cheshire, Nov. 23, 1719, he m Martha dau of Wm. & Rebecca Munson, of Cheshire, b Apr. 2, 1729. Ambrose d Sept. 25, 1793 & is b at Cheshire. His ch were Ambrose b Dec. 27, 1751; Amos b May 8, 1754; Martha b Aug. 30, 1756; Eunice b June 21, 1758 m Joseph Morgan; Abner b July 27, 1760; Samuel & Silas, twins b Mar. 28, 1763; Ruben b May 1, 1766; Lowry b June 9, 1769 m Rufus Hotchkiss; Mary Ann b Feb. 23, 1771; Eliakin b Aug. 29, 1772; Lois & Thankful m Capt. Solomon Doolittle. Ref. History of the Doolittle Family, by Dr. Wm. L. Doolittle. Cleveland, Ohio.

Thankful Doolittle (Isaac, Capt. Joseph, Abraham) was a dau of Isaac & Sarah Todd

Doolittle b Jan. 21, 1754. She m at New Haven, Conn. Feb. 13, 1777, John, s of Daniel & Mehitable Brown Trowbridge, b June 1, 1748. He was a Captain in the Rev & was stationed at West Point. He d in New York City Sept. 7, 1791. Thankful d Feb. 14, 1827. Their ch were John Todd Trowbridge b Oct. 23, 1780 m Polly—; Miles d at Racine, Wis. May 3, 1858; Julia b 1782 d Sept. 29, 1783; Charles, E. b Feb. 27, 1784 m Mary Bailey; Elihu b 1786; Julia bapt. 1789; Elias bapt. 1795 m Harriet Huntington, d Sept. 17, 1862. Ref. p 192, "Doolittle Genealogy."—*Mrs. Anna L. Haviland*, 308 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

10110. DOOLITTLE.—This query was also answered by *N. C. Smith*, Cheshire, Conn., the answer tallying with the one given above.

#### QUERIES

10198. GORHAM-BODINE.—Wanted parentage of Nathan Gorham who m Tryphena Harmon. They lived in Elbridge, N. Y. but prob. came from Conn. Would like to correspond with members of the Gorham fam. Wanted also parentage of Francis Bodine b in N. Y. City July 5, 1764, did he have Rev rec?—L. R. L.

10199. MERSEAU.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Ann Mersereau b Sept. 13, 1795, m Joseph Eldridge abt 1813/14 d abt 1852 at Vestal, Broome Co., N. Y. Had bro Cornelius. Would like to correspond with some of her desc.—C. L. F.

10200. WILKINS.—Wanted n of ch of John Wilkins who m Sarah Broughton. Did they have dau Sarah who m Levi Phillips abt 1912 & lived in Campbell Co., Ga?

(a) WEBB-WATERS.—Wanted parentage of Austin Webb & of his w Ailsey Waters, whom he m in Wilkes Co., Ga. April, 1783.

(b) JENNINGS.—Would like to correspond with anyone tracing the Jennings line, especially William the s of Wm. Jennings who m Agnes Dickerson.—E. C. A.

10201. GRIFFIN-GRIFFING.—Wanted date of d of John Griffin who ser as a marine on the ship *Oliver Cromwell* during Rev.—E. C. F.

• 10202. DINSMORE.—Wanted parentage & dates & places of b, m & d of Adam Dinsmore who m Margot Findley & lived in North East, Pa. from 1805 to 1832. He fought in the War of 1812 at Erie. Their ch were Isabel m Lorenz Austin; Wm., Nancy m Bailey & McCumber; Alex. Findley b 1814; Thomas, Diantha b 1820, Eliza b 1809 m Densmore; Mary Jane b 1829 m James McCartney bro of Robt.

(a) FINDLEY.—Wanted parentage of Alex. Findley b in Ireland 1759 & of his w Nancy Carson b 1761. Where were they m? He came to America with his father in 1762. Was there Rev ser in either line?—B. McC.

10203. TURNER.—Wanted parentage of Mary Turner who m West Harris of Isle of Wight,

Va. Is this the same fam of Turner as that of Capt. Jacob Turner of Bertie Co., N. C., who was killed with Gen. Nash in 1777?—V. B. A.

10204. POLICK-POLK.—Wanted parentage of Anne Pollick, later spelled Polk, who was b in Carlisle, Pa. in 1743. In 1760 she m Major John Allen.—M. C. McC.

10205. PLUMMER.—Wanted parentage & dates of Kemp Plummer b 1769 & of his sis Hannah.—M. P.

10206. CLARK.—Wanted information as to which was mate of the *Mayflower*, John or Thomas Clark. Wanted also parentage with dates of Wm. Clark who m Hannah Peck. Derby Hist. p 710 claims he came from Lyme, Conn. to Derby abt 1735.—E. J. S.

10207. CROCKER-MORGAN.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev ser. of James Crocker & of his w Rebecca Morgan whom he m abt 1810. They were living in Lebanon, N. H. 1817.

(a) HINMAN-BUELL.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev ser of Justus Hinman and his w Ruth Buell whom he m abt 1810. Living in Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y. 1813.

(b) Was there an Association Test in Conn. in 1776. If so where are these records to be found?—A. L. C.

10208. BALL.—Wanted any information of William Condon Ball who m Nellie Arnold of Va. or Md. He was a cousin of Mary Ball Washington. Also information of the Condon fam.—O. A. B. S.

10209. HAYS.—Wanted parentage of Leah Hays who m Jonathan Gerrard. Was she a dau of Wm. Hays who served in Rev as a soldier in Capt. Wm. Cunningham's Co., 1st Va. Regt & was transferred in 1778 to Lieut. Col. Burgess Ball's Co.?—I. C.

10210. SHOOT.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Wm. Shoot b abt 1789 & of his w Virginia G. Hunley b 1793. They lived & owned land nr Lexington, Ky. & later moved to Coles Co., Ill. Their ch were Rebecca Jane, Tilford, Wm. Franklin, Dudley Hudson, Nelson Hunley, John Sanford, Anne Elizabeth & Mary Catherine.

(a) SEEBOLT-SEABOLT.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of Margaret Seebolt b Dec. 20, 1796 m Feb. 12, 1815, David Evinger b Mar. 6, 1792. Her parents lived in Montg. Co., Va. & when she was a baby moved to Jefferson Co., Ky. Her bros & sis were George, Amos, Elizabeth & Polly. Would like any information of this fam.—G. S. B.

10211. MARTINDALE.—Wanted proof of Rev ser of Zadock Martindale, of Westfield, Mass. b 1827 d 1797. He ser in the French & Indian War 1754-56.

(a) SANFORD.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Anna Sanford, w of Samuel Tylee or Tiley. They moved from Middletown, Conn. to Hubbard, Ohio 1801. Date on

tombstone indicated her b date as 1772.—G. T. K.

10212. DAVENPORT.—Charles Davenport b 1717 in Canterbury, Conn. m Miss Waitstill of same town. Their dau Mary 1751-1838, is supposed to have m a Mr. Davenport. Wanted Christian name and all dates of her husband. Their ch were Thirza who m Benjamin Cheney & Polly who m Noah Palmer. Wanted all dates of these ch and would also like to communicate with desc of Chas. Davenport.

(a) FAILING.—Wanted parentage & dates of John Failing b abt 1770 & of his w Nancy Klock. She came from Milton, Montgomery Co., N. Y. They had 13 ch & lived in Madison Co., N. Y.—E. F. G.

10213. LEONARD.—Abial Leonard, son of Timothy, of Mansfield, Mass., m Elizabeth Annable—April 25, 1820. Wanted her maiden name, parentage & place of birth.—J. L. M.

10214. TURPIN.—Wanted names of ch of Horatio Turpin, of Va. who d in Gallatin Co., Ky. 1826. In 1803 he m in Cumberland Co., Va. Mary Ann dau of Dr. Daniel & Mary Ann Vanlieu Bancroft. His wid applied for pension in 1856, res Gallatin Co., Ky. age 68 years Did they have a dau Mary Eliz. Turpin who m George Wood s of Drury & Melinda Carr Wood b in N. Car. & moved to Hardeman Co., Tenn. & was m in Salem, Washington Co., Ind. 1821?—T. S. W.

10215. LEWIS-SAMPSON.—Wanted date of m of Joseph Lewis to Ann Sampson.—B. G. K.

10216. HOLMES.—John Holmes b abt 1736 d April 22, 1814, his w Ruth d Mar. 28, 1822 aged 91 yrs. Their graves are in Pine Grove Cemetery, Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. John Holmes was an early set of Charlton or Ballston, N. Y. in 1775 & built the 1st grist mill there. Wanted his parentage & n of place from which he came & maiden n of his w Ruth. Their ch were John, Caleb, Ponella m Elijah Smith & Ruth b 1776 m John Alexander.—A. B. J.

10217. CRAWFORD.—Wanted parentage with dates of Neil Crawford, 1787-1839, lived in Bladen Co. now Robeson Co., N. C. Did his f have Rev rec?—L. C. L.

10218. LUSK-WINSTON.—Wanted given n & gen of Dr. Lusk of Louisburg, Ky. & also of w—Winston of Mississippi. Their s David Winston Lusk was b 1833 in Louisville, Ky.—F. L. W.

10219. BROOKS.—Wanted maiden name of w of Robert Brooks, Edgefield Dist. S. C. & dates of b, m & d of both. Their dau Winifred b 1748 m James Butler, & their dau Mary b 1779, m 1805 Christopher C. Shaw & moved to Bedford Co. Tenn. in 1808.

(a) Lewis.—Wanted parentage & n of w of Thomas Lewis of Edgefield Dist. S. C. whose dau Eliz. m Thomas Shaw, Nov. 27, 1759.

(b) MOSS.—James Moss came from Eng. abt 1719 to Va. where he m Eliz. Henderson. Did they have a dau who m Thomas Lewis? Their s Hugh, Capt. in Va. Mil in Goochland 1760 & Maj. in Continental Line 1776, d of wounds 1780 m Jane dau of Thomas & Keturah Wynne Ford. Did Thomas & Keturah Ford have s John who m Rachel Spencer? Wanted parentage of John Ford.

(c) WOODSON.—Wanted parentage of Susan Woodson b 1740 m 1759 Joseph Morris 1736-1778, col. in Capt. James Quarles Co., Col. Gregory Smith's Regt of Va. Mil. Their s George Woodson Morris, 1775-1863, m 1798 Mary, 1780-1859, dau of Capt. Robt. Smith b 1749 & his w Mary Jarrett b 1758. Wanted Smith & Jarrett gens.—L. F. R.

10220. JACOBY.—Bartholomew Jacoby b 1741 m R. Deihl, was in Pinegrove Twp., Berks Co. Pa. from 1771 to 1792. In 1799 he was 12 miles above Wheeling, W. Va. & from there took boat down Ohio & Miss. rivers to Natchez, arriving June 1, 1800. There the name was changed to James, its Eng equivalent. Now the Miss. desc go by the n of James & the Pa. desc by the n of Jacoby. Bartholomew d aft 1816, as did his w & they are prob. buried in Pike or Copiah Co., Miss. Wanted gen. & other information of either fam.—H. E. J.

10221. JACKSON.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Jackson of Cumberland, R. I. who m Jan. 28, 1730-1 Zipporah, dau of Benj. & Deborah Whipple Tower of Attleboro, Mass. Their ch were Mary b May 1732 m Perez Bradford; Joseph m Eliz. Newall; Benj. m Lydia Peck; Chloe m Wm. Ross of Providence, R. I.; Jeremiah m Phebe Murray of Woodstock, Conn. Zipporah, Morris m Lucena—; Neamiah m Esther Abbott; Eleazer, Michael m Deborah Jencks; & Ruth.

(a) MURRAY.—Wm. Murray came from Scotland to Londonderry, N. H. 1720 bringing his 10 yr old s Mathew. In 1723 Wm. Murray m 2nd Hannah Dickinson of Hadley, Mass. His s Mathew m 1st in 1737 Eliz. Abbott of Woodstock, Conn. He & his w both d in Pomfret, Conn. Would like to correspond with someone who could give me information of these families.—L. A. J. M.

10222. COMFORT-BRUMMETT.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of ances of Eliz. Comfort Brummett 1790-Feb. 23, 1835, in S. Car. She m 1st John Lewis, who d & left 4 ch she m 2nd abt 1824 Thomas McMeekin.—F. McM. G.

10223. COLE.—Wanted gen & any data of Ezra Cole b 1791, R. I. m abt 1812 Julia Allen b 1790 of Dadham or Dover, Mass. Both d in Winchester, N. H.

(a) DYE.—Wanted parentage, dates & Rev rec of Enoch Dye b N. J. m Rebecca Leet b 1754. Aft m lived and d in Washington Co., Pa.

(b) BORDER.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec

of f of Nicholas Border b 1766 d in O. m Eliz. Kepler b 1774. Lived at time of Rev nr Harper's Ferry, W. Va.—G. D. M.

10224. YEISER.—Wanted dates of b & m of Frederick Yeiser who d 1763, m Catherine, dau of Emanuel Carpenter, Sr. of Lancaster, Pa. Their ch were Philip m 1775 Catherine, 1754-1836, dau of Jacob & Mary Spengler Doudel; Frederick m Susannah Carpenter, his cousin Englehardt m Catherine dau of Melchoir Keenor, of Balto., Md. Were there other ch? Catherine Carpenter Yeiser m 2nd Adam Reigert, wanted n of their ch. Did Philip Yeiser or Jacob Doudel have Rev rec.—H. S. F.

10225. SHEPPARD.—Wanted county from which he came, Rev rec & n of w & ch of John Sheppard of Scotch-Irish desc. who lived in N. C. later moving to Ga. He served on 1st Grand Jury of Washington Co. & represented Wash. Co. in the Legislature when the State Capitol was at Louisville.—M. S. B.

10226. LOCKWOOD-AYRES.—Zalmon Carter m Aug. 20, 1820 Harriet Ayres b Jan. 2, 1801 d Feb. 27, 1856, dau of Jared Ayres &—Lockwood of New Canaan, Conn. Wanted Ayres gen. & given n & gen of his w —Lockwood.—M. M.

10227. MEAD.—Wanted dates of John Mead of Va. sol in Rev b Ireland d nr Campbellsburg, Kentucky abt 1821. Also dates and n of w and ch.—J. A. B.

10228. CROCKETT.—Wanted Crockett gen Frank Newell Russell s of W. E. Russell and Trissa, dau of Robt and Evalina Newell, Danversport. Evalina dau of John Newell and Martha Crockett d in South Bend, Ind. abt 1864. Other ch Mary, Rob., John and three others. Martha Crockett's f was a desc of either David or Robt of Rev fame.—F. K. N. R.

10229. HERRICK.—Wanted Rev rec of Henry Herrick b 1741 and d 1820 m Nov. 21, 1765 Mary Foster lived in Beverly, Mass. s of Wm. Herrick b 1709 d 1783. We have paper from Israel Hutchinson, Esq. Com. of the 19th Regt of Continental Army to Henry Herrick Capt John Lawes Co., making him a sergeant in said company. Will this record be accepted by D. A. R.?—J. S. R.

10230. DENNISON.—Wanted parentage and n of sis and bros of Wm. Dennison b April 1, 1780, Eatontown, N. J. d Dec. 8, 1863 Columbus, O. who m Mary Carter b Mar. 8, 1789 Amherst, N. H. d Jan. 21, 1853 Cincinnati.

(a) GOODALE.—Wanted parentage of Albert Goodale b July 15, 1807, N. Y. d Jan. 11, 1881 Ill. m Sarah McCurdy.

(b) McCURDY.—Wanted names and dates of w and ch of Alex. McCurdy of Pa. a sol in the Rev—J. A. B.

10231. MINOR-HART.—Wanted parentage of Ephraim Hart of Va. who had the following ch Malinda, who m Wm. Minor; Amos, Bryant, Levi, Sally, Elizabeth and Mary. Wm. Minor

bros Adam, Samuel, Isaac Andrew and John, sis Jane. Wanted any Rev ser in these lines. Did Ephraim Hart have Mayflower ances.?—H. C. N.

10232. FARRINGTON.—Wanted parentage of John Putnam Farrington b abt 1810 his f came from one of the N. E. States prob Conn. his m came from Cheltam twp nr Phila. prob dau of John Slingluff wanted also Slingluff gen.—L. C. L.

10233. WHITE-FORGASON-HEATON-HOPPER.—Wanted any data of the following men and their Rev. ances. Joseph White b 1772 nr Balt. Md. d Aug. 2, 1858. James or Samuel Forgas-son b June 9, 1758, d Feb. 20, 1815. Daniel Heaton, b Conn. 1713 d 1796. Ebenezer Heaton b June 26, 1750, N. J. Samuel Hopper who m Ruth Ward, Levi Hopper f of Samuel. Henry Williams b nr Phila. 1752.—O. E. H.

10234. HINDMAN.—Wanted gen and d of James Hindman who served thru Rev with Cumberland Mil. (Now Franklin, Penna.) from 1776-1778. Ref. pp 287, 312, 318, vol. 6 Pa. Arch. fifth series.—T. J. H.

10235. BAKER-WADE.—Benjamin Baker m Abigail—ch Anna b May 19, 1792, d Dec. 1869; other ch Clarissa m—Blood Lucy m—Bronson, James and Edward Anna Baker (above) m Jacob Wade b July 17, 1793 d May 16, 1870. ch 1. Lucy Adaline m Smith. 2. Royal D. m Myers. 3. Clarissa m Martin. 4. Anna Eliza m Prosser. 5. Jacob. 6. Abner Alden m Bean. 7. Stephen Florence. 8. Walmon. Wanted gen and other information of Benjamin Baker and w Abigail—, also of Jacob Wade. Benj. Baker was (the last 3 fought in Rev for Am; Benj. J. for Eng. Jacob never m) descended of one of the 4 bros who came from France. Benj. J. Jacob, Geo. Henry.

(a) LOGAN-CHAMBERS.—Joseph Logan b June 15, 1772 d May 10, 1833 (s of Rebekah & Wm. Logan, Capt. 1st Battalion, Somerset Co N. J. in Rev) m Sarah Chambers b Oct. 6, 1773 d June 19, 1858, ch Phebe C. b Mar. 26, 1795 d Jan. 7, 1821 m Innis B. Payne; Rebekah b Oct. 22, 1798 d Aug. 22, 1877 m Hannibal Troutwine; Wm. C. b May 15, 1801 d July 13, 18882 m Peggy Tomas; Benjamin C. b Feb. 23, 1804 d 1846; James C. b Oct 28, 1806, d Aug. 9, 1885 m Mary Alexander; Mary Ann b June 8, 1809 d Sept. 25, 1881 m Aquille Jackson; Alexander A. S. b Jan. 21, 1812 d Sept. 27, 1870 m Pamela McColm; Eliza Jane b Mar. 3, 1815 d Aug. 5, 1886, m John Jackson; John C. b June 13, 1819 d Sept. 6, 1839. Wanted gen and other information of Wm Logan, Capt also Sarah Chambers who had rel — Chambers, who was aide de camp to George Washington.

(b) JACKSON-WETHINGTON.—Equilla Jackson s of Thomas & Delila Wethington. Jackson was b May 15, 1803 and Mary Ann Logan b June 8, 1809 d Sept. 25, 1881 dau of Joseph

Logan and Sarah Chambers, (parentage of Joseph, above) were m July 12, 1827 ch: Wm Wethington, Sarah Ann m John Friedley; Delila m Milton Robertson; James L. Rebekah T., Joseph L., John L., Calvin R., Eliza Jane, Thomas J., Julian A., George M., Jonathan H. Wanted gen and any information of Thomas Jackson and Delila Wethington.

(c) ROBERTSON-SPEAKS.—Nathan Robertson b 1751 or 52 (name and age 24 appear in 1776 census of Lower Potomac Hundred, Frederick Co., Md.) m Elizabeth Speaks 1771. Moved in 1787 to Bourbon Co., Ky., and in 1799 or 1801 to Clark Co., Ind. Nathan had two bros, Robt. who accom him to Ky. and Wm. who went to Ga. and was never again heard of. Ch Robt. m Susan Jones; Middleton m Cassandra Tucker; Eli m Elizabeth Shawhan, Zephaniah in Elizabeth Tucker; Nancy m Andrew Hughes; Hezekiah m Sally Rucher; Elizabeth m Thomas Gassaway; James m Nancy Tucker; Mary m Samuel Harrod. Wanted gen and other information concerning Nathan Robertson and Elizabeth Speaks.—E. P.

10236. PETTUS.—Wanted Rev ances of Dr. John Stokes Pettus whose parents moved from Va. to Ala. early in 1800. He had bro Thomas and sis Mary Virginia. Wanted also names of w and ch of Thomas Pettus, Lunenburg Co. Va. who m Nov. 10, 1735.—M. H.

10237. POLK.—Wanted gen of Capt. Wm. Polk who m Jan. 25, 1764 Sabra Bradford b in Accomac Co. Va.—F. B. L.

10238. HOLT.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Holt, Ga. also his gen.

(a) REED.—Wanted information of —Reed whose name is on monument at Concord and who fell in battle 1776.—M. S.

10239. NILES-MARTIN.—Wanted parentage and Rev rec of f of Ira Niles b in Plainfield, N. Y. m abt 1815 to Kathrin Martin. Wanted parentage of Kathrin Martin or St. Martin b in Plainfield N. Y and raised by the Chamberlain family.—M. T.

10240. POWERS.—Wanted gen, Rev rec and maiden n of w of Jacob Powers who m Elizabeth—and lived in Essex Co., N. J. June, 1776.

(a) FARMER.—Wanted gen, Rev rec and maiden n of w of George Farmer who m Naomi—and lived in Westmoreland Co. Pa. Aug. 1774.

(c) John and Leah Skelton had s Robt b July 9, 1794 m Susan Potts b Aug 25 1799. They were living in Morrisville Buck Co. Pa in 1895. Did John Skelton have Rev rec?

(d) Do the names of John b 1709 and Altia Barcalow Wykoff appear on the Association list in Monmouth or Hunterdon Co., N. J.?—E. C. M.

10241. SLACK.—Wanted gen of Wm Slack whose s Wm. served in War of 1812 and later

emig to Ill abt 1818 from Ky. also his Rev rec.  
—P. T. C.

10242. MAXWELL.—Wanted parentage of Lt. Anthony Maxwell 1754 d 1825.

(a) VAN VALKENBURG.—Wanted names of w and ch of Lt. Bartholemew Jacob Van Valkenburg who d Aug 4, 1831.

(b) LEGGETT.—Wanted names of w and ch of Lt. Abraham Leggett who d 1842.—E. S. Y.

10243. STORM.—Wanted parentage of Rachel Storm who m Benjamin Hasbrouck. They lived in the old stone house built 1755 nar Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y.

(a) HOAGLAND.—In my grandmother's Bible are these two records Edward Hoagland s of Peter and Phoebe Hoagland b Oct. 29, 1804 d Fishkill 1840 m 1839 Diana Hasbrouck b July 1808 dau of Benjamin Hasbrouck and Rachel Storms and Wm. A. Hoagland s of Peter and Phoebe Hoagland b town of Fishkill Dutchess Co. N. Y. Feb. 6, 1812 d 1840. When Peter Hoagland's estate was settled he lived at Skeneateles, N. Y. is this Peter Hoagland the same Peter Hoagland of p 277 of the Ryerson gen pub by W. A. Ryerson 1916 where he gives this second Frenentj (Phoebe) Adriane b 1772 m Peter Hoagland of Skeneateles Union, N. Y. with this birth rec of one ch William Hoagland b Feb. 6, 1812?

(b) VLIET.—To which emig. family did John Van Vliet who m Margaret Bronson abt 1710 belong? Their ch were John, Frances, Mary, Ann, William and Daniel.—M.B.N.

10244. STARK.—Wanted gen, dates and all data concerning Gen. John Stark and of his w Mollie Stark.—R. W. P.

10245. WILLIAMS.—Wanted Rev ances of Martha Williams who m Joel Terrell Jr. They moved from Va. to Rutherford Co., N. C. Did Joel Terrell Sr. have Rev rec?

(a) BLACK.—Wanted parentage of Joseph M. Black b July 2, 1782 in Lincoln Co. N. C. m Oct 3, 1805 Sarah dau of James and Mary Miller. Did James Miller have Rev rec?—A. G.

10246. SICKLES.—Roberts "N. Y. in the Rev" gives the rec of four men named Zachariah Sickles who served in the War. Wanted the rec of the Zachariah Sickles who m Rachel Ferris of Troy N. Y. and moved to Bennington, Vt. prior 1789. Wanted also his dates of b and m.—E. J. MacC.

10247. PRICE.—Wanted gen, dates and Rev rec of Richard Price of W. Va. Wanted also gen of James Morgan of Monongalia Co., W. Va.—L. F. R.

10248. COLE-WASSON-CHAMBERLAIN-QUINBY.—Would like to correspond with anyone belonging to these old New England families.—I. M. C. F.

10249. PRESSLEY-BURNS.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Robt Pressley a sol in the War of 1812 belonging to Co. from Due West and Abbeville, S. C. which marched into Ohio. Also name of his w. Wanted also gen of Sarah Stuart Burns of Chester, S. C.—M. P.

10250. SALISBURY-SALSBURY.—Wanted gen of Job Salisbury b in R. I. m Hepzibah Pierce at Guilford, Vt. came to N. Y. 1760 and lived in what is now Newport Herkimer Co. N. Y. d here in 1812. His ch were Martin, Nathaniel, Stephen, James, Samuel and two daus. Did Job have Rev rec?—S. H. S.

10251. COOK-ACKERMAN.—Wanted proof of Rev service of John Cook and John Ackerman who enlisted in N. J. and are supposed to have been in the battle of Monmouth, N. J. and at Valley Forge, Pa. After Rev removed to Bedford Co., Pa.—B. E. F.

10252. BLAIR.—Wanted gen and Rev. rec of Major Thomas Blair, Gilford Co., N. C.—B. C.

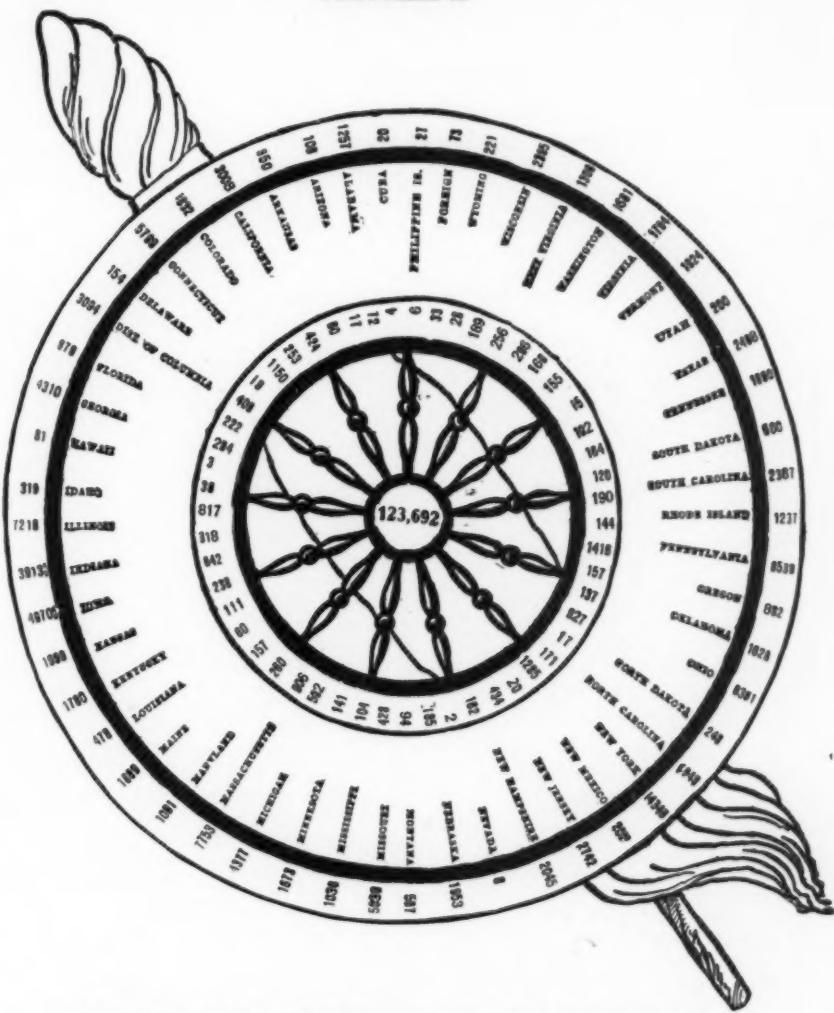
10253. JOHNSTON.—Wanted maiden no of w of Col. Thomas Johnston whose dau Martha (called Patsy) m Edwin Young of Shenandoah Valley. Their ch Tavener Beale Young and Thomas Johnston Young. She m second Reuben Duncan of Albemarle Co. Va. removed to Ky. with two s "Young" and several "Duncan."

10254. MONTGOMERY.—Wanted dates of Capt. Samuel Montgomery b in Lancaster Co. Pa. 1754 and of his first w Elizabeth McElroy. (This part of Lancaster Co., became Cumberland Co. in 1759). He m secondly in Carlyle, Pa. May 1, 1793 Polly Ramsey, ref. Pa. Arch. second series vol 8 p 252. Samuel Montgomery entered Rev ser as Ensign Jan. 9, 1776 promoted to 2nd Lt. June 1, 1776. Capt. Mar 20, 1777. Capt in 4th Regt Jan. 17, 1781. Shot thru the foot July 6, 1781, returned home, recovered and reentered ser transferred to 3rd Pa Regt Jan. 1, 1783, ref Pa. Arch. second series, vol 10 pps. 171, 174, 452, 493, 602, 618, 625.—B. M. K.

10255. CHAPMAN.—Wanted Rev rec of John Chapman Sr. who removed from Amelia Co Va. to Spartanburg Co., S. C. abt 1790. m first Miss Dodson and had two ch, Edmond, and Elizabeth who m Moses Richardson of Amelia Co. Va. Wanted parentage of Moses Richardson. John Chapman m second Polly Seay of S. C.—A. H. B.



**HONOR ROLL OF THE  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
MAGAZINE**

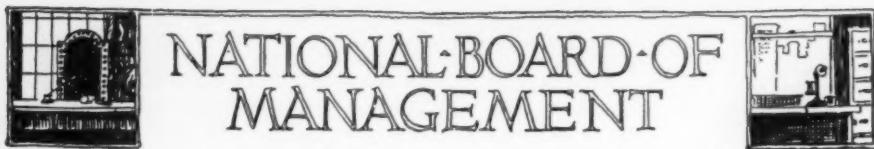


In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in  
**JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,  
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA**

**Pennsylvania at this date of publication  
leads all States with 1416 subscribers**



# NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, October 18, 1921



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall on Tuesday, October 18, 1921, at 10.05 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present. *National Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White: *State Regents* Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cain, Miss Temple, Dr. Barrett.

The President General read her report.

#### Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

With sadness your President General learned of the passing away of several of our members during the summer, among them our State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. S. M. Council, who died July 6th. The members of the Board are asked to rise in memory of this departed member of the Board, and others of our Society who have been called to the Great Beyond.

Since making her last report your President General has had a summer full of very wonderful experiences, which she will try to report in as brief a manner as is possible for an adequate record of the events which officially concern our Society.

On June 14th your President General was the guest of Pittsburgh Chapter, which observed Flag Day in a most delightful manner. She returned to Washington to attend an Executive Committee meeting on the 16th, which

met in pursuance of the authority vested in it by the Board to consider the Rye Chapter matter. The Committee concurred in the opinion of the Board that the previous ruling of the Board should be rescinded.

Your President General called a meeting of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee in New York City, July 7th. At this meeting the representatives of our architects, Mr. William Mitchell Kendall and Mr. White, (firm of McKim, Mead and White) were present, and also the sculptor of our fountain, Mr. Jennewein. They exhibited two models, one adapted to the location decided upon at the previous meeting, and the other adapted to the central location, immediately behind the Rock, which your committee had desired as its first choice, but which it understood from Mr. Lord (of the Tercentenary Commission) was out of the question on account of construction difficulties and prohibitive cost. Mr. Kendall was, however, so disappointed not to have this, the finest site, that he told the committee he felt he could secure it for us, if we would reconsider our action and leave it to him; at the same time assuring us that the fountain could be built here for a cost within our figures. Consequently, the committee voted to leave the matter of the site to be decided by him in consultation with the President General. There the matter rested until her return from abroad, and no definite conclusion has since been reached.

Your President General has to report that the painting of the Troopships has been delivered to the Society by Mr. Frederick J. Waugh, the artist, and it is before you for inspection, before being sent to the War Museum in France.

On July 16th, in company with Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Vice Regent of Connecticut, your President General sailed for England and France, the object of the trip being to make the formal presentation of the completed waterworks to the village of Tilloloy in the name of the Society.

Word having been received from Baroness de La Grange that the fountain and waterworks were nearing completion your President General felt that it should be presented to the

village of Tilloloy by the President General herself, with suitable official ceremony in behalf of our Society. August 23rd was settled upon as the earliest possible date that would allow of its complete installation. Accordingly she set sail July 16th, as stated, wishing to take some personal trips in England and France before the ceremonies at Tilloloy. Before sailing, your President General had been honored as your representative with an official invitation from the French Ambassador, Mr. Jusserand, to attend the review at Metz in honor of the American Legion, the guests of France, and the presentation of the monument in their honor at Flirey, in the hope that she could make her stay in France coincide with the dates of these events, to be announced to her later. She arranged her trip therefore with this in view as far as possible.

It is a pleasure at this point, to express deepest appreciation for the many courtesies extended to your President General by Mr. Jusserand, not only in this invitation and its notable and pleasurable results but also for a letter given to her by him addressed to "All French Authorities" which smoothed the path of travel in many ways. Similarly it is a pleasure to express sincere appreciation to the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes for letters of introduction which brought many memorable courtesies from the English authorities and eminent people to whom they were addressed. To our own Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes appreciation is expressed for similar courtesies in expediting the securing of sailing permits from the custom officials on this side.

We landed at Plymouth July 24th and spent one night there visiting the dock from which the *Mayflower* sailed in 1620 and where the first American aviator to fly across the Atlantic landed in 1920 just 300 years later. From here we went to Salisbury where we remained for about ten days taking trips through the New Forest to many points of historic interest. Among them was a visit to Winchester Cathedral where we were deeply touched to find this inscription on the south wall of the massive nave under one of the great windows: "This window and these panels have been reserved by the Dean and Chapter for the dedication of a perpetual memorial to be erected by the British Nation to those Gallant Americans who have given their lives for the cause of freedom in the Great War 1914-1915." We noted that the second date was blank showing this tribute was planned while the British Nation was still in deadly struggle with Germany. Yet this is but one proof among many of British friendliness towards America.

While in London it was your President General's privilege to meet Sir Cecil Harmsworth,

Under Secretary of State, and Sir John Henry, head of the Board of Trade, letters of introduction having been given to her by the British Ambassador.

Through the kindness of Sir Cecil Harmsworth an arrangement was made with the Dean of Westminster to place a wreath on the grave of the unknown British Soldier in the Abbey.

Your President General felt that our Society should be represented among the tributes constantly being offered at this simple grave stone in the floor of Westminster Abbey's great nave, and we had seen no American tribute at the time we first visited the grave.

Accordingly she had a chaplet of palms made and decorated with an American flag and a piece cut from her official ribbon, as we had no other colors of the Society. In the center was a card with this inscription: "In grateful remembrance of Great Britain's glorious dead. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, United States of America."

Together with Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Bissell your President General went with the wreath to the Dean's house at the hour appointed, 10:45 A.M., and was conducted by his Secretary to the Abbey where a service was just drawing to a close in the choir. The public had not yet been admitted to the nave, where the soldier lies under a simple slab near the great west door, surrounded by wreaths and floral tributes. The sunlight streamed from the high clerestory windows into the great empty nave, where only the Secretary and ourselves waited for the sub-dean to come out from the choir at the conclusion of the service. Soon the notes of the organ resounded from the choir in the concluding hymn. The signal was given for us to stand by the grave, the gate of the choir swung open and the long procession of choir-boys in white surplices over red gowns came out chanting the hymn, followed by the sub-dean and head-verger. When they reached the center of the nave they parted and halted in two lines facing one another. The sub-dean and verger passed between them to the head, the chant still continuing; here the sub-dean turned back facing the far distant altar and offered a brief prayer for our Society, the donors of the tribute; the choir boys retired in slow recessional and when the last had disappeared the sub-dean came forward to the grave and opened the gate of the enclosure for your President General to enter. Silently and with deep reverence she laid the wreath just within the railing in the middle of the enclosure, between the wreaths of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, in one corner, and of the Canadian Teachers' Association in the other. Among other wreaths that lay around the stone were the Abbey wreath at its head and that of King George next, the

British Union Jack at its foot, then a little wreath made of flowers from the cemetery of Ypres. The flag had been carried through the war by an army chaplain; it was shot through and blood-stained; it had been used for the coffins of the dead on the battle fields and last of all for this unknown boy during the ceremony of interment. It was then given by the chaplain for the grave. The soldier is buried deep down under the Abbey in the white sand of the Thames, where no one has ever lain before, and over him was poured thirteen sacks of French soil. The inscription on the unornamented slab reads as follows: "A British Warrior who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 For King and Country—Greater Love Hath No Man Than This."

After the laying of the wreath our brief but impressive ceremony ended. The public were admitted to pass in constant streams all day, and every day, around the grave. This was on August 9th and on the 12th we crossed over to Paris, which we made our headquarters for the next two weeks.

On the 15th your President General and party attended a meeting arranged in her honor by a group of Daughters of the American Revolution residing in Paris and delivered an address. This little group is about to form a chapter in Paris. On the 16th we started on a three days' motor trip through the battlefields of the southern front, accompanied by Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General from Ohio, and her husband. Suffice it to say that we visited Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, Verdun, Rheims, the Argonne, Chemin des Dames, Soissons and many another ruined town and village in the southern sector, and saw all the ghastly desolation of the battlefields. As far as the eye could reach at every place and on every side there was desolation—trenches, dug-outs, barbed-wire entanglements zigzagging in every direction; shell holes so close together one could hardly step between without falling in on either side; broken, dead and shattered trees and stumps, splintered into tooth-picks; the earth churned up everywhere into the ghastly, chalky whiteness of the up-turned sub-soil; and villages oh, the villages, shot into shapeless heaps of stone and crumbling walls standing like skeletons against the sky; many times nothing but cellars or sign posts to mark the spot where once a prosperous village had stood. In these ghost-like towns the inhabitants are back again, living in temporary wooden or tar paper huts or in what was left of their ruined homes, if there was wall enough left standing to hold up a lean-to roof for shelter. Courageously they are everywhere clearing up the fields getting them back into cultivation and waiting for Germany to be forced to pay for their shattered houses. The marvel of it all is their courage and cheer-

fulness; the redeemed land in the midst of the desolate waste of the battlefields; the growing crops, the peasants at work early and late plowing here and harvesting there.

And the tragedy of these cities of ruins, Verdun, Rheims, Soissons—ruins like those of Rome and Pompeii—yet the streets all alive with the activities of a modern city, and "business as usual" in the houses that could be patched up and shored up safely enough to be livable. Over all loomed the great cathedrals at Rheims and at Soissons, stately and majestic still in their ruins. Shall not the Germans be made to pay!

All through the three days we passed cemeteries of white and black crosses, white for the French and Allies, and black for the Germans, lying next them in sinister rows. We visited several large American cemeteries, whose peaceful beauty, lovingly cared for by the French as well as Americans should be a comfort to sorrowing families, and also an appeal silent and forceful, to let our boys lie quietly in the soil made sacred by their sacrifice. In the eyes of those who care for these consecrated places the wholesale disinterments that have taken place are a desecration. We have seen the land fought over by our troops from Belleau Wood to St. Mihiel. There let them lie with the white crosses unchanged and the American Flag above them. In the opinion of our party, no granite stones erected by our Government will ever have the simple grandeur of those rows of wooden crosses gleaming white in the sun, cared for by loving hands, watched over by the flag.

We returned to Paris on the 18th of August and the invitation to go to Metz and Flirey with the American Legion having arrived, setting the dates for the 20th and 21st, we were soon off again to these other battlefields, the scene of Pershing's drives.

Our party this time consisted of Mrs. Hunter, Treasurer General; Mrs. Harris, Vice President General, Miss Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Bissell. All had free passes to Metz and return, as guests of the French Government, which was entertaining the Legion on its twenty-one days' tour through France, in the interests of Franco-American friendship. Your President General was honored by an invitation from Marshall Foch to be his guest in his private car on the Metz train, together with M. and Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and one or two others. The party was received at Metz with military honors and conducted from the station to the esplanade outside where the review began at once. French troops were drawn up around this square open space, and a band played the *Marseillaise* and the *Star Spangled Banner* as Marshall Foch and his party appeared. We then marched

around the square "inspecting" the troops standing at attention, and, arriving once more at the exit from the station, stood there to review the troops and the Legion as they marched by, your President General stationed at the right of Marshall Foch, and afterwards proceeding with him and his guests to the Hotel de Ville, where there were speeches of welcome. The city was everywhere decorated with French and American flags all flung out, I noticed from flag staffs, none used as drapery. From the Hotel de Ville we were taken in motors to visit the great fortress of St. Quentin, the strongest fortress in Europe, commanding the city and surrounding country from the summit of a precipitous hill, enclosed with tier after tier of fortifications. Metz and the fortress had been in German hands since 1870 and until they evacuated it as a result of the American advance towards Lorraine. As we climbed the last turn of the road at the summit we saw the American flag flying alone from a staff on the highest point of the fortress except the observatory tower itself. As soon as Marshall Foch and party reached the topmost point of the observatory tower, the Star Spangled Banner struck up, guns (the famous 75s) fired salutes and the party were given a few minutes to enjoy the wonderful panorama below—the valley of the Moselle and the country which saw the American advance and the rapid retreat of the Germans from Metz, which they had evacuated without firing a shot, but leaving their guns dismantled and lying where we still saw them in the roads around the summit. After this, Marshall Foch and the American Legion were greeted by speeches and more music and each lady of Marshall Foch's party was invited to fire a shot from the guns, and to accept the empty shell as a souvenir all hot and smoking. Your President General took hers proudly home, the visible token of this thrilling and impressive occasion. In the evening she was a guest at a banquet given by General Berthelot, Governor General of the city, in honor of the American Legion and the Marshall of France.

The next day we proceeded to Flirey where a monument was to be presented by Lorraine in grateful memory of Pershing's drive, which began there and resulted in the liberation of Lorraine. The journey was taken in motors along the beautiful valley of the Moselle. As we neared the battle area of Flirey, St. Mihiel and other towns, the terrible devastation once more came into view such as we had seen along the other fronts, but without their ghastly whiteness, as this soil was a different hue. Around Metz, which had been German territory, not even a flower had been hurt; they had hoped to return to their booty of 1870-71. But around Flirey and beyond lay unspeakable de-

vastation, the barbed-wire entanglements still untouched; the trenches that were *American*.

Before reaching Flirey a halt was made at the American Cemetery of Thiaumont, where the Legion delegates placed a wreath on the grave of the first American artilleryman to fall. This cemetery has a vast expanse of white crosses, soft green grass and again the American flag floating above—a peaceful, beautiful, sanctified spot amidst the ruins of war. Arrived at Flirey, we found a great crowd of villagers gathered around the monument, French troops drawn up along the street, cavalry, infantry, artillery, and a detachment of American soldiers among them. There, also, were the ruins of the village all around the hill-top on which the monument stands. On the monument there is a fine bronze base relief, life size of a "doughboy" and a marine. Flags of France and America floated from ruined walls, and were held high aloft in the hand of the troops and the Legion. Speeches by the French Minister of War, by the Maire of the village, by Mr. Jusserand, Marshall Foch, and Colonel Emery, the National Commander of the American Legion, with their translations, took all of the morning. Colonel Emery had led his troops over the top from that place. He was decorated in the name of the French Government. It was a spectacle never to be forgotten as the French troops marched by in their horizon blue uniforms and the flags of France dipped in salute to the American colors held high aloft by the American Legion, followed by the khaki-clad American boys and the Stars and Stripes. From Flirey all proceeded at once to St. Mihiel for luncheon. We passed village after village completely wiped out, but indentified by a sign post with the name. Only feeble attempts at redemption have been made in this blasted region. At St. Mihiel the motors were received by the waiting troops, lining the streets, with flourish of trumpets and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner. Again the tragic ruins of shattered houses and shapeless heaps of stone that had once been homes. Each car was stopped at the town hall, still standing secure though riddled with shot and shell, and the occupants were greeted by the Maire and other town dignitaries and their wives. They were conducted within where champagne was served—France and America were toasted and speeches were delivered. Then all marched on foot through the narrow, war-torn street lined with troops and cheering villagers to the Hotel Carnot, where lunch was served to all of us. Such a good French lunch in the midst of the desolation, and such French cheerfulness and brave hospitality in the midst of ruin! The Maire told us of how not one of the 2000 inhabitants would abandon the town during the fighting, but stuck to their homes through every privation, many

dying from want, his own father-in-law among them. From here the Legion and guests drove to the village of Etain, where a monument was unveiled in memory of nineteen civilians, old men and fore-most citizens of the place, who had been huddled into a group and shot down in cold blood by the Germans. Poincare, the ex-president of France, was the principal speaker, and Colonel Emery again gave voice to American friendship. Relatives of the murdered men were gathered about the monument, which was blessed by the village priest, an old man with a beautiful, spiritual face. The National hymns of France and America were again played by the bands of the attendant troops, after which the Legion proceeded to other towns, and we drove back to Metz, our patriotic pilgrimage with them being ended. The next morning the 22nd, we returned by train to Paris.

On the 23rd came the great event at Tilloloy. All left Paris by motor to drive the 80 miles, as train connections were bad. Your President General took M. and Mme Jusserand and Mrs. Roy G. Harris in her car, the National Officers were in another, and Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Kent Hamilton, ex Vice President General from Ohio, in a third. The Baroness de La Grange had gone on in advance to complete arrangements. The route lay through Chantilly and Senlis, once occupied by the Germans, and the all too familiar devastation appeared as we drove farther and farther northward toward what was once the blooming region of the Somme. Reaching Tilloloy about 12:30 we were greeted by groups of smiling, cheering villagers lining the streets, which they had decorated with flowers and French and American flags, and arches of grain and vines carrying the motto, "Blessed be the Daughters of the American Revolution" in French. Flags were flown from the top of the big concrete water tank, and from the double wheel of the great windmill. Flowers draped every one of the eleven small fountains or places for drawing water and a beautiful fence of tall green broom simply decorated with two rows of red and yellow paper roses and surmounted by flags formed a most artistic background for the great stone fountain in the village center. Back of it were the ruins of the church and around it the temporary shelters and ruined homes of the inhabitants, who had thought of and planned the decorations entirely on their own initiative. The whole village was out in gala attire, men, women and little children with bright expectant faces, all showing their genuine gratitude and happiness over the gift that had come to their town. All gathered around the fountain as we reached it, and the ceremonies began. A full account of the exercises with illustrations will appear in our MAGAZINE. It is sufficient to report here that

the ceremonies took place immediately in front of the fountain, beginning with the presentation of bouquets of flowers to your President General and attendant officers of the Society by a group of pretty young girls in a graceful speech by their spokeswoman. Many members temporarily residing in Paris were present, and representatives of the American and French governments. After greetings from the Maire, M. le Comte d'Hinnisdal, and speeches from Mr. Daniel Vincent, French Minister of Labor, and Mr. Jusserand, your President General made the formal presentation of the fountain, after which a French translation of her speech was read. The fountain was then accepted by the Maire. Then followed a speech from M. Jusserand which ended with something that struck your President General quite dumb with surprise—her decoration with the silver medal known as the "Reconnaissance Francaise." Mrs. Guernsey, your Honorary President General, Mrs. Hunter, Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert Johnston, former Treasurer General, and Mrs. Roy Harris, were also decorated, the three latter with the bronze medal. After this M. Jusserand asked your President General to "raise her hand and bid the waters flow," at which signal the water was turned on and flowed through the mouths of the three bronze lions into the trough, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

On the fountain is the following inscription in French, with the insignia of our Society cut at each end of it: "As a token of sympathy for the cruel sufferings endured by the people of France during the Great War, and with the desire to make ourselves of use, this fountain and this water system for the village are given to Tilloloy by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the United States of America."

The ceremonies were followed by a delightful luncheon served in the community house, an inspection of the schoolhouse where we were received by the school children with another little speech addressed to your President General, and a walk through the ruins of the town to the chateau of le Comte d'Hinnisdal, who is living with his family in some wooden barracks just opposite its empty, skeleton-like walls. Too much cannot be said in praise of Baroness de La Grange for her successful handling of this big work and carrying it to its triumphant completion. To her clearheaded efficiency and business ability our Society owes a debt of gratitude and appreciation. Her labors have been untiring and unceasing, and devotion to the interests of our Society have governed all her transactions. Great credit is also due to her able assistant, Mrs. Roy G. Harris, whose interest and activity in our behalf have been

unceasing and to whose kindness and many courtesies we all of us owed a most comfortable and delightful stay in Paris.

It is just cause for pride and pleasure that our ceremonies at Tilloloy were honored by the presence of M. and Mme. Jusserand, of M. Daniel Vincent, the French Minister of Labor, who rarely graces such occasions, of the Prefect of the Somme District, of the Councilor of Montdidier of Maire d'Hinnisdal, of Captain Brooks Upham, and another attache representing the American Embassy, and of Major Charles D. Westcott, American Economic Consul.

Your President General is glad to report her entire satisfaction with the work of the architect and builder of the water-system which she thoroughly inspected before leaving the village.

We left after a day that had been infinitely thrilling, touching and inspiring, because of the brave, high spirit of Tilloloy and its people. Tilloloy is one of the villages that has been decorated by the French Government for its progress in self-reconstruction.

Twice after this your President General and attendant officers were honored by official invitations from the French Government to attend ceremonies in honor of the visiting delegation of the American Legion. The first was an invitation to attend the reception tendered the Legion at the Hotel des Invalides, where the War Museum was inspected and the tomb of Napoleon was visited, on which occasion we were all admitted to the lowest corridor or crypt surrounding the massive sarcophagus, where the public are never admitted. They are only allowed to look down from above on the tomb.

It was thrilling to see the American flag carried for the first time into this tomb and to hear the speeches in the presence of the old battle flags and the sword and hat of Napoleon.

The second invitation was from the President of the Republic and Madame Millerand, to attend a reception given in honor of the Legion at their summer home, the Chateau de Rambouillet, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th of August. This was preceded by a farewell banquet in honor of the Legion, given by the French Government at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay to which your President General was also invited as your representative. At the conclusion of the banquet, she was called for by the others of her party and all drove to Rambouillet where we were most cordially received by President and Madame Millerand, whose simple and unaffected hospitality was the greatest charm of a very impressive and lovely occasion.

In the morning of the same day your President General, attended by the National State officers who were in Paris, and several members of the Paris group of Daughters, placed

a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier of France, who lies under the Arc de Triomphe. No ceremony was connected with this event as in England. We simply assembled there and quietly laid the wreath on the head of the slab which lies flat in the pavement under the center of the arch. Again your President General cut off a piece of her ribbon and placed it with the American flag on the wreath of laurel, with the same inscription as that used to honor the British soldier. With these two memorable events our last day in France ended.

On the 28th we left for another brief stay in England, and among other places visited Sudeley Manor the ancient home of the Washingtons, then sailed for home on September 3rd.

Before concluding her report the President General has several other items to present, which are of interest. Just before leaving for Europe notes were signed by your Recording Secretary General and your President General, to be used as payments became due on the new administration building; these amounted to \$84,000, a detailed report of which will be given by the Treasurer General.

Word came to your President General that a visit had been paid to Memorial Continental Hall during her absence by representatives of the State Department, with a view to ascertaining what the prospects might be for using the building for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and, immediately upon landing she officially placed at the disposal of the Government the auditorium and such rooms of the Hall as are available. This offer was accepted by the State Department.

On September 6th your President General had a suitable wreath placed upon the statue of General Lafayette, in this city, as has been customary on his birthday, bearing the colors of the Society and an inscription card.

The Lafayette-Marne Society of New York and the District branch of that organization extended to this Society through your President General an invitation to participate with other patriotic organizations in exercises to be held at Mount Vernon upon the afternoon of September 6th, to celebrate the 146th anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the 7th anniversary of the Battle of the Marne. Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Vice President General from the District was asked to represent the President General, which she very kindly and acceptably did, attending the committee meetings called previously to arrange details. At the conclusion of this report the President General will ask Mrs. Hodgkins to tell the Board something about the exercises at Mount Vernon.

The Manual for Immigrants has been printed and is ready for distribution; the Remembrance Book, Committee Lists, and Proceedings of

Congress also have been printed and are in circulation.

Your President General has visited, since her return from Europe the Connecticut State meeting, at Milford, Connecticut, the New Jersey State meeting at Elizabeth, October 6th, a group of chapters in Trenton, New Jersey, October 7th, the State Conference of Wisconsin, at Oshkosh, October 10th, and the Indiana State Conference, in Indianapolis, October 11th and 12th, all of which were interesting and inspiring meetings. She returned to Washington on the 14th to prepare for the meeting of the Board, the laying of the corner-stone of the new building and to attend to such other business as needed attention.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,  
President General.

Mrs. Yawger moved that a full history of the project for Tilloloy, commencing with its inception by Mrs. Scott, its successful prosecution by Mrs. Guernsey, and the completion of the plan by Mrs. Minor, be written and placed in the library of the National Society. This was seconded by Mrs. Fitts and Miss Temple and carried. Moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Cook and carried, that a vote of thanks be sent to Madame de La Grange and Mrs. Roy Harris for their untiring work and happy consummation of the work done for Tilloloy and for France for the N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Yawger read her report as follows:

#### Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The routine work of the office has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards, signed by your Recording Secretary General, were mailed before the first of July to the 2588 members admitted at the June 8th Board meeting. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence, in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

Notices of appointments on National Committees were mailed, and the acceptances and refusals noted and filed; the copy for the Committee list was prepared for the printer and the proof read. A list of her Committee was sent to each National Chairman.

The notices to members of the Board of the October Board meeting were sent out in July in order that members might make their arrangements to be present.

The material for the Proceedings of Congress was put in shape for the printer, the proof read, the index made, and the book sent

by the printer to the members of the National Board, Chapter Regents, and Chairmen of National Committees.

Certificates of membership amounting to 4000 have been issued.

Five hundred and seventy-four orders for the Block certificates have been filled, bringing that work up to date.

RITA A. YAWGER,  
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Miss Strider then read her report.

#### Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows: 2298 applications presented to the Board and 1200 supplemental papers verified; 3498 total number of papers verified. Permits issued for 750 insignias, 400 ancestral bars and 800 recognition pins. Papers examined and not yet approved: 789 originals and 549 supplements. Papers returned unverified: 25 originals, 63 supplements. New records verified: 814.

Your Registrar General, to whom was referred the matter of admitting descendants of the Galvez soldiers of Louisiana, has examined carefully the historical data submitted by the Louisiana Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and has had the benefit of the opinion of several historians of national reputation. The historical facts cited in the documents presented are undoubtedly correct, but I find that the descendants of the Galvez soldiers, who fought in Louisiana and Florida, are not eligible for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, under Article III of the Constitution, which provides that only a woman descended from an ancestor whose Revolutionary service was rendered "in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, is eligible for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,  
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, that 2298 applicants be admitted to membership. Mrs. Guernsey moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the vote for the admission of these members. Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 2298 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

## Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:  
I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1, to September 30, 1921:

## CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1921 .....	\$ 43,697.68
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	
Annual dues, \$4,514; initiation fees, \$11,778; supplemental papers, \$831; Apostrophe to the Flag, \$63; certificates, \$3; copying lineage, \$5; creed cards, \$32.75; D.A.R. Reports, \$20.21; die of insignia, \$4.80; directory, \$3.76; duplicate papers and lists, \$209.60 exchange, \$1.95; hand books, \$12.50; Immigrants Manual, sale of single copies, \$21.64; index to Library books, \$3.64; interest, \$515; Lineage, \$772.23; Magazine—subscriptions, \$6,175.60; single copies, \$76.48; remembrance books, \$.80; rent from slides, \$17.11; ribbon, \$15.36; sale of waste paper, \$2.95; slot machine, \$3.10; stationery, \$9.85; telephone, \$56.68; books for Library, \$5; index to Lineage books, \$.8.	
Total receipts .....	25,100.64
	<hr/>
	\$ 68,798.32

## DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, \$551; initiation fees, \$73; supplemental papers, \$6 .....	\$ 630.00
President General: clerical service, \$581; hotel and traveling expenses, \$975.76; postage, \$36.78; telegrams, \$31.81; cards, \$7.50	1,632.85
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,092.02; engrossing, \$50.60; postage and telegrams, \$19.42; notification cards and ribbon, \$45.75; repairs to typewriter, \$16 .....	1,223.79
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$930; committee lists, cards, die and paper, \$325.82; postage, expressage and telegrams, \$16.24 .....	1,272.06
Certificates: clerical service, \$382.48; certificates, \$226; engrossing, \$393.60; postage, \$240; seals and paper, \$32; expressage, \$70 .....	1,247.78
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$438.72; application blanks, paper and circulars, \$697; postage, telegrams and expressage, \$43.82; book and binding books, \$14.50 .....	1,194.04
Registrar General: clerical service, \$4,960.07; binding records, \$108; postage, \$15; altering plate, \$15; binders, book, cards, pad and paper, \$51; repairs to typewriter, \$39.40 .....	5,188.47
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$4,633.61; binders, cards, receipts, ledger sheets and paper, \$194.85; reprint of reports, \$32; repairs to typewriter, \$9.45; telegram, \$.90 .....	4,870.81
Historian General: clerical service, \$904.68; history programs, \$75; expressage, \$4.47 .....	984.15
Librarian General: clerical service, \$819.67; accessions, \$13; binding books, \$100.10; cards, book and book plate, \$30; postage and expressage, \$6.96 .....	969.73
Curator General: clerical service, \$348.72; repairing manuscripts, \$40; postage and expressage, \$2.63 .....	391.35
General Office: clerical service, \$1,139.71; messenger service, \$160; postage and stamped envelopes, \$248.01; Constitutions and By-Laws, \$290; President General's speech, \$146.22; resolutions, \$70; supplies, \$264.16; binding magazines, sharpening erasers, \$2.90; car fare and drayage, \$10.40; adjusting typewriters, \$6.05 .....	2,337.45

Committees: Auditing—postage, \$1.15; Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$20; Finance—clerical service, \$40; Fountain and Painting—circulars, \$6.25; postage, \$2.80; expressage, \$7.45 Historical and Literary Reciprocity—programs, \$87; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, \$62.80; postage, \$25; paper, \$7.88; National Old Trails Road—circulars, \$4; Patriotic Education—cup, U. S. Naval Academy, \$115; blanks, circulars, paper, \$17.40; postage, \$13.99; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—slides, \$1.40; postage, expressage and telegrams, \$10.86; refund, rent on slides, \$3.50; Preservation of Historic Spots—photo, \$2; Promote Americanization Legislation—printing, \$2.50 .....	430.98
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, \$3,054; electric current and gas, \$278.09; ice and towel service and water rent, \$116.30, coal, 6 tons, \$80.40; expressage and drayage, \$47; laundering, \$.30; supplies, \$31.50; premium, insurance on furniture, \$497 .....	4,104.59
Printing Machine Expense: printer .....	160.00
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$469.52; postage, \$115; telegrams and expressage, \$1.83; cards and envelopes, \$14.05; old magazines, \$3.90; Editor—salary, \$800; postage, \$20.71; binding books, \$6; telegram and expressage, \$2.10; articles and photos, \$357; Genealogical Editor—expense, "Notes and Queries," \$120; Printing and mailing June-August issues, \$9,175.32; cuts, \$414.34; index, vol. 54, \$56 .....	11,555.77
Auditing accounts .....	300.00
Auditorium events; labor, light and refunds .....	215.00
D.A.R. Reports: 300 copies vol. 23, \$27.67; postage, \$10 .....	37.67
Furniture and Fixtures: typewriter .....	67.25
Lineage: refund, \$8.30; postage, \$80; expressage, \$10.22; old volumes, \$24.50 .....	123.02
Proceedings: postage .....	10.00
Remembrance books: 1,900 copies, \$202.73; clerical service, \$50; postage, \$40 .....	292.73
Ribbon .....	119.26
State Regents' postage .....	108.55
Stationery .....	640.61
Support of Real Daughters .....	704.00
Telephone .....	183.68
Thirty-first Continental Congress: House Committee—postage, \$1.50; poles, \$1.25; water, \$8.40; Invitation Committee—envelopes, \$1.75; Program Committee—programs, \$676.25 .....	689.15
Thirty-first Continental Congress: Credential Committee—paper .....	9.02
 Total disbursements .....	 41,720.76
 Balance .....	 <hr/> \$ 27,077.56
 <b>PERMANENT FUND</b>	
Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1921 .....	\$ 12,219.70
 <b>RECEIPTS</b>	
Charter fees .....	\$ 100.00
Continental Hall contributions .....	74.50
Office Building contributions .....	30.00
Liberty Loan contributions and interest .....	2,420.75
Liquidation and Endowment fund .....	140.90
Commissions: Insignia .....	\$421.00
Recognition pins .....	125.60
Interest .....	546.60
Rent from land .....	22.60
	375.00
 Total receipts .....	 3,710.35
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank .....	57,000.00
 \$ 72,930.05	

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

725

DISBURSEMENTS	
Office Building—contractors .....	\$ 57,000.00
Office Building—architects .....	8,000.00
Notes Payable—Liberty Loan .....	800.00
Interest—Notes Payable—Liberty Loan .....	17.70
Interest—Notes Payable—Office Building .....	420.50
Premium—Insurance, Memorial Continental Hall .....	1,064.00
Furnishings—Banquet Hall .....	22.00
Furnishings—Museum .....	8.50
Furnishings—Maine and Maryland rooms .....	63.50
	67,396.20
Total disbursements .....	67,396.20
Balance .....	\$ 5,533.85
Petty Cash Fund .....	\$ 500.00
	500.00
SPECIAL FUNDS	
LIFE MEMBERSHIP	
Balance, May 31, 1921 .....	\$ 100.00
Receipts .....	100.00
	200.00
Disbursements—Liberty Bonds .....	183.76
Balance .....	16.24
IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL	
Balance, May 31, 1921 .....	\$ 16,234.54
Receipts .....	2,472.43
	18,706.97
Disbursement (Refund, Md.) .....	7.25
Balance .....	18,699.72
PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS	
Balance, May 31, 1921 .....	\$ 5,042.20
Receipts .....	959.04
	6,001.24
Disbursements .....	77.90
Balance .....	5,923.34
PILGRIM MOTHERS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN	
Balance, May 31, 1921 .....	\$ 13,093.12
Receipts .....	2,423.58
	15,516.70
Disbursements (Refund) .....	7.25
Balance .....	15,509.45
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION	
Receipts .....	\$ 11,568.69
Disbursements .....	11,568.69
	226.16
PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP	
Balance, May 31, 1921 .....	\$ 166.58
Receipts .....	99.58
	250.00
Disbursements—Liberty Bonds .....	250.00
Balance .....	16.16

## PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, May 31, 1921 .....	\$ 121.00
Receipts .....	100.00
	_____
	221.00
Disbursements .....	100.00
	_____
Balance .....	121.00

## RELIEF SERVICE

Receipts .....	\$ 284.43
Disbursements .....	221.00
	_____
Balance .....	63.43
Total Special Funds .....	\$ 40,349.34
	_____

## RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 5-31-21	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 9-30-21
Current .....	\$ 43,697.68	\$ 25,100.64	\$ 41,720.76	\$ 27,077.56
Permanent .....	12,219.70	60,710.35	67,396.20	5,533.85
Petty Cash .....	500.00			500.00
Life Membership .....	100.00	100.00	183.76	16.24
Immigrants Manual .....	16,234.54	2,472.43	7.25	18,699.72
Painting .....	5,042.20	959.04	77.90	5,923.34
Pilgrim Mothers Memorial Fountain .....	13,093.12	2,423.58	7.25	15,509.45
Patriotic Education .....		11,568.69	11,568.69	
Philippine Scholarship .....	166.58	99.58	250.00	16.16
Preservation of Historical Spots .....	121.00	100.00	100.00	121.00
Relief Service .....		284.43	221.00	63.43
Totals .....	91,174.82	103,818.74	121,532.81	73,460.75

## DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank .....	\$ 72,960.75
Petty Cash (In Treasurer General's office) .....	500.00
	_____
Total .....	\$ 73,460.75

## INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds .....	\$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago & Alton Bonds .....	2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond .....	1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds .....	8,200.00
Life Membership Fund—Liberty Bonds .....	200.00
	_____
	\$111,714.84

## INDEBTEDNESS

National Metropolitan Bank—by order of the 29th Continental Congress	\$ 57,000.00
	_____

Respectfully,  
 (MRS. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,  
*Treasurer General.*

Mrs. White, as Chairman of Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

#### Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the past four months vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$120,790.15, of which \$11,568.69 represents contributions received for Patriotic Education.

Three payments have been made to the contractors of the new office building amounting to \$57,000; and \$8,000 was paid to the architects for professional services in connection with the building.

Others large amounts expended were for:	
Clerical service .....	\$16,615.82
Magazine .....	11,555.77
Employees of the Hall .....	3,356.00
Insurance on building and furniture	1,561.00
Postage .....	1,061.76
Balance of Notes Payable, Liberty	
Loan with interest .....	817.70
Support of Real Daughters .....	704.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in the	
Treasurer General's report .....	8,549.41

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the Treasurer General be authorized to exchange the U. S. Victory Bonds held by the Society which fall due May 15, 1923 for longer term Liberty Loan Bonds.

2. That when the current fund is of sufficient amount, that \$20,000 be transferred from that fund to the permanent fund.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,  
Chairman.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Miss Coltrane, Chairman.

#### Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee has met monthly since the last Board Meeting, the reports of the Treasurer General up to and including September 30, 1921, and the audit thereof, by the American Audit Company, have been compared, found to agree and placed on file.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,  
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted.

Mrs. White read the first recommendation of the Finance Committee, that the Treasurer General be authorized to exchange the U. S. Victory Bonds held by the Society which fall due May 15, 1923, for longer term Liberty Loan

Bonds. Moved by Miss Temple, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey, and carried, that recommendation number one made by the Chairman of Finance Committee be accepted. The second recommendation, that when the current fund is of sufficient amount, that \$20,000 be transferred from that fund to the permanent fund, was then read and it was moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, that recommendation number two made by Chairman of Finance Committee be accepted.

Miss Coltrane read her report as Historian General as follows:

#### Report of Historian General

Madam President General, Officers and National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is my pleasure to report that our historical work, although not carried on in great activity during the summer months has been in no wise dormant.

Your committee hoped that our evening of Historical Women would prove an inspiration to study our program on American Woman in History, as we reported at the June Board Meeting and I am most pleased to report results are being obtained. Many inquiries followed and we are very gratified to find many are studying our program and trying also to collect and preserve the history of their women who have been prominent in the state. We have found a remarkable revival of interest in our historical work and feel sure much inspiration will be gained by the end of the year from our study.

With the combined efforts of my three Vice Chairmen, Miss Florence S. Marcy Crofut, Hartford, Conn., Miss Catherine Campbell of Ottawa, Kansas and Miss Amelia D. Campbell of New York City and our splendid State Historians, we hope by Congress to accomplish a great deal. Through an error, Miss Catherine Campbell's name was omitted from the committee list and I wish to call attention to the fact of her appointment.

Our letter of suggestions for work was sent out in May and we have endeavored to have the state officers plan their work from these suggestions, and to date, about half have given us their outline for the year's work.

Work on the Lineage Books has progressed more rapidly than usual. Volume 57 is ready for distribution, 58 is on the press, 59 and 60 are ready for the printer and volume 61 is well along. These volumes contain the records of members who entered the Society in 1906 and 1907. Since April 1st to date, 1,638 volumes of the Lineage Book have been sold. Due to the fact that an increased charge has been made for these books, letters have been written to 24 libraries asking them if they wish to con-

tinue taking volumes at the present rate \$3.00 per volume and 21 have replied in the affirmative.

We have also made progress with our War Service Records. Up to the June Board Meeting only 19 states had sent in their bound records, making 47 volumes, which contained 6,476 records. Since then the following volumes have been bound and are ready to present to the Society—Michigan, 3 volumes, North Carolina, 2; South Carolina 1, Utah 1, Rhode Island 1, New York 12, Oklahoma 1, Kentucky 1, Arizona 1, New Mexico 1, and Wyoming 1. This gives us the War Records of 29 of our states and I have reports from 7 more that are nearing completion and which we hope will be finished before our February meeting, with a 100 per cent. record, for Congress.

One of my greatest inspirations has been a visit to a few of our chapter and state conferences. It is with keen interest I find our historical work is being pushed much more vigorously than it was last year. Michigan is laying great stress on the work and it was my pleasure, at the conference, to give an address on Woman's Inspiration derived from the Study of History. Missouri followed our example at Congress by having a historical evening at their conference, from which, I am sure, we will see even greater results in their splendid work. Indiana is quite as vigorously carrying on the work.

In seeking for greater coöperation between the historical work of our states and the Daughters of the American Revolution I was especially pleased to learn through the State Regent of Illinois that she had secured a \$3,000 appropriation from the state to be spent in promoting historical study and work among the school children.

We feel our work has advanced decidedly this year and we hope through history's inspiration to give greater service as well as even greater joy in serving.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,  
Historian General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Ellison gave the total number of accessions to the library and requested that her report in detail be published as usual.

#### Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library since the meeting of June 18th. The list includes 220 books, 78 pamphlets, 48 periodicals, 2 genealogical charts, and 6 bookplates.

#### BOOKS

#### ALABAMA

Through the State Librarian Miss Mary Carter Thurber, the following 4 volumes were received:

*History of Conecuh County, Ala.* B. F. Riley. 1881.  
*Political and Military History of the Campaign of Waterloo.* S. V. Benet. 1853. Both presented by Miss Emily C. Adams.

*Life of Zebulon B. Vance.* C. Dowd. 1897. Presented by Mrs. R. G. Cobb.  
*Genealogy of the Burgamy and Purefoy Families.* (Typewritten) Presented by Miss Alma Burgamy.

#### ARKANSAS

*Publications of The Arkansas Historical Association.* Vol. 4. 1917.

*Arkansas History Commission Bulletin of Information.* 1912-16. 3 vols. All presented by the Mary Fuller Percival Chapter.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Santa Barbara and Montecito, Past and Present.* J. R. Southworth. 1920. Presented by Santa Barbara Chapter.

*History of Napa and Lake Counties, Calif.* L. L. Palmer. 1881. Presented by Oakland Chapter through Miss Alice Flint.

#### COLORADO

*Genealogy of the Parsons-Hour Family.* Lewis B. Parsons. 1900. Presented by Miss Julia Parsons, Arapahoe Chapter.

*Black Hawk's Autobiography.* 1912. Presented by Mrs. Jesse H. Hayden, State Regent.

*The Indians of the Pike's Peak Region.* Irving Howbert. 1914. Presented by Zebulon Pike Chapter.

#### CONNECTICUT

*The Women of the Mayflower and Women of Plymouth Colony.* Ethel J. R. C. Noyes. 1921. Presented by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.

The following five volumes presented by Miss Natalie Summer Lineolin. *The Story of the City of New York.* C. B. Todd. 1895. *History of Western Massachusetts.* J. G. Holland. 1855. *History of Gardner, Massachusetts.* Lewis Glazier. 1860. *History of the Town of Gardner.* Rev. W. D. Herrick. 1878. *Life and Letters of Joel Barlow.* L.L.D. 1886. C. B. Todd.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*History of Steele Creek Church, Mecklenberg Co.* N. C. John Douglas. 1901.

*House in which Thomas Jefferson Wrote the Declaration of Independence.* Thomas Donaldson. 1898.

*Family Reminiscences.* L. M. Jones. 1894. The last 3 presented by Eleanor Wilson Chapter.

*Spirit of '76.* 10 vols. (unbound) 1894-1904. Presented by Miss Ethelwyn Hall.

*United States Official Postal Guide, July, 1921.* Presented by Miss Lillian Norton.

*Barnes Popular History of the United States.* 1878. Presented by Mrs. C. W. Allen.

#### GEORGIA

*Proceedings of the 23rd State Conference of the Georgia Chapters, N.S.D.A.R., in Georgia.* 1921. Presented by Georgia Daughters through Mrs. S. J. Jones.

*Wiregrass Stories.* W. I. MacIntyre. 1913. Presented by Ochlocknee Chapter of Georgia.

#### ILLINOIS

*Proceedings of the 25th State Conference Illinois N.S.D.A.R.* 1921. Presented by the Illinois Daughters.

#### INDIANA

*Family History of Joseph Converse of Bedford, Mass., 1739-1828.* J. J. Putnam. 1897. Presented by Miss C. E. Ford of John Paul Jones Chapter.

*Indiana Historical Society Publications.* 1895. 6 vols. Presented by Mrs. M. C. Wilson, State Librarian.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

729

## IOWA

*Proceedings of the 22nd State Conference, Iowa D. A.* R. 1921. Presented by Mrs. H. A. White. From Ashley Chapter the three following volumes were received:

*History of the People of Iowa.* Cyrenus Cole. 1921.  
*History of Linn County, Iowa.* Brewer & Wick. 2 vols. 1911.

*History of Clay County, Iowa.* S. Gillespie & J. E. Steele. 1909. Presented by Lydia Alden Chapter.

## KANSAS

*Five Years a Dragoon.* P. G. Lowe. 1906. Presented in the name of Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter by Mrs. May Lyale Chase.

## KENTUCKY

*Register of Kentucky State Historical Society.* 3 vols. Presented by Mrs. J. M. Arnold, State Regent.

## LOUISIANA

*The Battle of New Orleans.* S. C. Arthur. 1915. Presented by Mrs. T. D. Stewart.

## MAINE

*Memoir of Col. Jonathon Eddy of Eddington, Maine.* J. W. Porter. 1877. Presented by Miss Luetta King, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

*Map of the Hudson River and Post Roads between New York and Albany.* 1829. Presented by Mrs. Wilfred G. Chapman.

## MASSACHUSETTS

*Life and Adventure of Israel R. Potter, A Soldier of the American Revolution.* 1824. Presented by Deborah Sampson Chapter.

The following two volumes presented by Old State House Chapter:  
*Ancient Melrose.* Gould and Shumway. 1915.

*Towns of New England and Old England, Ireland and Scotland.* 1920.

*Memorials of Mary Wilder White,* Elizabeth A. Dwight, edited by Mary Wilder Tilton. 1903. Presented by Wayside Inn Chapter through Mrs. George A. Milton.

## MICHIGAN

*History and Biographical Record of Branch County,* Mich. H. P. Collin. 1906. Presented by Mrs. Beniti Allen Wing, Goldwater Chapter.

The following 3 volumes were presented through Mrs. P. R. Cleary, State Librarian.

*New Market Campaign, May, 1864.* E. R. Turner. Presented by author through Miss Whedon, of Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter.

*An Old Wine in a New Bottle.* N. O. Ruggles. 1917. Presented by the author through Ypsilanti Chapter.

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Huron County,* Mich. 1884. Presented by Mrs. J. M. Jenks.

The following five volumes presented by Professor N. A. Harvey through Ypsilanti Chapter.

*Imaginary Playmats and Other Mental Phenomena of Children.* N. A. Harvey. 1918.

*Mental Ontogeny.* N. A. Harvey. 1910.

*The Feelings of Man.* N. A. Harvey. 1914.

*The Thinking Process.* N. A. Harvey. 1910.

*Elementary Psychology.* N. A. Harvey. 1914.

## MINNESOTA

The following books presented by Mrs. C. W. Howard Wells of Colonial Chapter.

*Year Book of Plymouth Congregational Church.* 1908.  
*Fifty Years of Plymouth Church.* L. H. Hallock. 1907.

## MISSOURI

*Missouri Southwestern Division of American Red Cross, Vernon County Chapter.* 1919. Presented by Elizabeth Carey Chapter.

*History of Callaway County, Missouri.* 1884. Presented by Mrs. O. S. Wilfley.

Following two volumes presented by Governor George Willis Chapter:

*Camp Fires of the Revolution.* H. C. Watson. 1865.  
*Important Events of the Century.* 1877.

*History of Saline County, Md.* 1841. Presented by Mrs. P. R. Miller, Marshall Chapter.

*The Wright Family in England and America.* Curtis Wright. 1915. Presented by Mrs. Marian Wright Powers, of Rhoda Fairchild Chapter.

*History of Howard and Cooper Counties, Mo.* 1883. Presented by Armstrong Missouri Chapter through Mrs. Clark Brown.

*History of Greene County, Mo.* 1883. Presented by Mrs. Henriette Geiger, Rachel Donelson Chapter.

*Personal Reminiscences and Early History of Springfield.* 1914. Presented by Miss Sarah Hubble, Rachel Donelson Chapter.

*Portrait and Biographical Record of St. Charles, Lincoln, and Warren Counties, Mo.* 1895. Presented by St. Charles Chapter.

*St. Charles County in the World War.* 1920. Presented by St. Charles Chapter.

*History of Harrison and Mercer Counties, Mo.* 1888. Presented by Elizabeth Harrison Chapter.

*Beacon Lights of History.* John Lord. 5 vols. 1884. Gift from Elizabeth Benton Chapter by Mrs. Julia G. Hurt.

*History and Biography of Linn County, Mo.* 1912. Presented by Hannah Hull Chapter.

## NEW YORK

The two following volumes were presented by Maj. Benjamin Bowsworth Chapter:

*Sketches of Chautauqua County.* E. F. Warren. 1846. Presented through Mrs. Denney

*History of the State of New York.* 1831. F. S. Eastman. *First Settlement of the County of Schoharie by the Germans.* J. M. Brown. 1823.  
*Early Years in Smyrna and Our First Old Home Week.* George A. Munson. 1905. Presented by Miss Alice Per Lee Taylor.

*The Life and Times of Major Moses VanCampen.* J. Niles Hubbard. 1893. Presented by H. Duncan. *William A. Hart and Family.* 1903. Presented by Mrs. Gertrude H. Hughes, Onondaga-Cambridge Chapter.  
*Old Home Week, Cambridge, N. Y.* 1916. Presented by Onondaga Cambridge Chapter.

The three following volumes presented by Miss Grace M. Pierce.

*Records of the Town of Plymouth, Mass.* 1613-1783. 3 vols.

*Index to Little Nine Partners.* Compiled by Miss Grace M. Pierce.  
*Central Church Semi-Centennial.* Rev. W. J. Beecher. 1912. Presented by Owasco Chapter.

## NORTH CAROLINA

The following 15 volumes presented by John Foster Chapter:

*History of the West Indies.* 4 vols. D. M'Kinnne. 1810.

*Life and Speeches of Henry Clay.* 2 vols. 1843.

*Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland.* 2 vols. 1843.

*History of the Church of England to the Revolution.* Thomas V. Short. 1843.

*History of Silk, Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Other Fibrous Substances.*

*Debates and Other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia.* 1805.

*Annual Register of the History, Politics, and Literature for the Year.* 1769. 1770.

*Reports of State Conference, North Carolina, D.A.R.* 3 vols. 1918-1920.

*Our Kin.* 1915. L. B. Hoffman. Presented by Col. Frederick Hambright Chapter.

*Descent of the Scottish Alexanders.* F. A. Sonley. 1912. Presented by Mrs. Charles E. Platt.

## OHIO

*Ohio Archiological and Historical Publications.* 6 vols. 1898. J. L. Trauger. Presented by Fort McArthur Chapter.

*History of Hancock County, Ohio.* 1881. D. B. Beardsley. Presented by Ft. Findlay Chapter.

*Proceedings of 22nd Annual Ohio Conference, D. A. R.*  
March, 1921. Presented by Ohio Daughters.

## OREGON

*Fables for the Ladies.* E. Moore. 1794. Presented by Gertrude Adams Sunberg.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*The Huguenots Society of Pennsylvania, Proceedings for 1918-1920.* Presented by Berks County Chapter.  
*History of Clearfield County, Pa.* L. C. Aldrich. 1887. Presented by Susquehanna Chapter.

*Early Philadelphia, Its People, Life, and Progress.* H. M. Lippincott. 1917. Presented by Merion Chapter.  
*The Story of Kennett.* Bayard Taylor. 1904. Presented by Chester County Chapter.

*Father Penn and John Barleycorn.* H. M. Chalfant. 1920.

"Pennsylvania Dutch". P. E. Gibbons. 1882. The last two presented by Mrs. George H. Stewart.

Quaker City Chapter sent the following five volumes:  
*The West Brook Drives.* H. Payne-Westbrook. 1902.  
*Life and Times of Henry Antes.* Edwin McMinn.  
*The Jews in America.* M. C. Peters. 1905.  
*Building of a Monument.* History of the Mary Washington Association. S. R. Hetzel. 1903.

*Early days of Washington.* S. S. Mackall. 1899.  
*Bird Day and Arbor Day Manual.* March & Dennis. 1917. Presented by Chester County Chapter.

Following three volumes presented by Mrs. E. B. Wiestling, Franklin County Chapter.

*Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, Pa.* 1776-1876. A. Nevin 1876.  
*History of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church.* H. R. Schenck. 1894.

*Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pa.* I. H. McCauley. 1878.

## TENNESSEE

The 2 following volumes presented by Judge David Campbell Chapter.

*The Southern Highlander and His Homeland.* John C. Campbell. 1921.

*The Autobiography of Martin Van Buren.* John C. Fitzpatrick. 1920.

## VERMONT

The 3 following volumes presented by Ethan Allen Chapter.

*Geography and History of Vermont.* S. R. Hall. 1870.  
*Gazetteer and Business Directory of Addison County, Vt.* for 1881-1882. Hamilton Child. 1882.

*Comprehensive Geography and History, Ancient and Modern.* S. G. Goodrich. 1855.

*Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley.* 1864. A. F. Walker. Presented by Mrs. George E. Lamb, Green Mountain Chapter.

## VIRGINIA

*Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence.* Vol. 4. R. W. Pomeroy. 1823. Presented Dorothy Henry Chapter.

*History of the City of Fredricksburg, Va.* 1908. S. J. Quinn. Presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Librarian.

## WASHINGTON

*Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years, in House, Senate and Cabinet.* 1895. 2 vols. Presented by Mrs. Stella H. Corbin.

*Life and Works of Washington Irving.* R. H. Stoddard. 3 vols. Presented by Mrs. Ettie I. Griggs.

## WEST VIRGINIA

*Life and Letters of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson.* T. J. Arnold. 1916. Presented by author through John Hart Chapter.

## WISCONSIN

*Leaves from the Almond Tree.* Mrs. Francis J. Edwards. 1901. Presented by the author.

*History of Columbia County, Wis.* J. E. Jones. 2 vols. 1914. Presented by Kilbourn Public Library through Mrs. H. H. Bennett.

## RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

*Historical Sketches of the Town of Moravia, N. Y.* 1791-1918. J. A. Wright. Presented by author.

*Governor Edward Coles.* C. W. Alvord. 1920. Presented by Illinois State Historical Library.

*The Story of a Poet:* Madison Cawein. Otto A. Rothert. 1921. Presented by Filson Club.

*Report of Old Fort Nassau Colonial Monument Commission of New Jersey.* 1920. Presented by the Commission.

*Early Settlers, Marriages, etc., Midway Church, Liberty County, Ga.* 1746-1865. Presented by Mr. Benjamin Grady.

*La Rue and Allied Families.* Otis M. Mather. 1921. Presented by Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis.

*History of the "Bucktails" Kane Rifle Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves.* Thomas and Rauch. 1906.

*Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg and 26th Reunion of the "Old Bucktails."* 1913.

The last two presented by Dr. Salie Jones Jagers.

*Gold Star Honor Roll of Indiana.* 1914-1918. 1921. Presented by Indiana Historical Commission.

*Les Bretons et l'Indépendance Américaine.* 1920.

*Henry d'Yrignac.* Presented by Mrs. Nyle Colquitt.

*Andrew Meade of Ireland and Virginia.* P. H. Baskerville. 1921. Presented by author.

*Archives of Maryland.* R. Christian Steiner. Vols. 38 & 39. 1919. Presented by Maryland Historical Society.

*History of the New York Times.* 1851-1921. Presented by *The New York Times*.

The two following volumes presented by the Connecticut State Library.

*Connecticut State Register and Manual.* 1921.

*Annual Report of the Connecticut Historical Society.* 1921.

*Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association.* Vol. 17.

*Genealogy.* Vols. 8 & 9.

*Maryland Historical Magazine.* Vol. 15.

*Mayflower Descendants.* Vol. 22.

*South Carolina Historical Magazine.* Vol. 19.

*Sprague's Journal of Maine History.* Vol. 8.

*Proceedings of the Continental Congress.* N.S.D.A.R. A. R. 1920.

*D.A.R. Magazine.* Vol. 54.

*Lineage Book, N.S.D.A.R.* Vols. 11, 15, 20, 26, 56 (2 copies), 57 (2 copies).

*Report of the N.S.D.A.R. to the Smithsonian Institution.* Vols. 22 & 23.

*Chapter Year Books, 1919-1920.* 3 vol.

*Year Book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.* 1920

*Pennsylvania Archives, 6th Series.* 14 vols.

*Pennsylvania Archives, 7th Series.* 5 vols.

*Index to Fifth Series.* 2 vols.

The 21 vols. compiled and presented by Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

*The Family Tree of Daniel Morton, of St. Joseph, Mo.* 1920. Daniel Morton. Presented by author.

*Proceedings of the 30th Continental Congress, N.S.D.A.R.* 1921.

*William Swift of Sandwich and Some of His Descendants.* G. H. Swift. 1900. Presented by Mrs. Mark D. Batchelder.

*Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls.* C. M. Dow. 2 vols. 1921.

*Mayflower Descendants in Cape May County, 1620-1920.* P. S. Howe. 1921.

## PAMPHLETS

## ARKANSAS

*Bulletin of Information of the Arkansas History Commission.* 2 nos. Presented by Mary Fuller Percival Chapter.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

731

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia.* 1921. Presented by Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.

### INDIANA

*Genealogy of McLure, Harrison, Logan, Leeds, Steelman, Scull, Benson, Mosely, Ballou, and Jones Families.* 1921. Harriett Renfro. Presented by the author. (Typewritten)

### KENTUCKY

The following pamphlets presented by Miss Emily G. Morrow.

*The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society.* 1920.

*The Kentucky Society, D.A.R.* J. T. Bailey.

Thirteen numbers of the *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society.* Presented by Mrs. J. M. Arnold.

### LOUISIANA

*The Louisiana Historical Quarterly,* January, 1920. Presented by Mrs. T. D. Stewart, State Regent.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Old Colonial Doorways of New England.* 1912. Presented by Old State House Chapter.

### MICHIGAN

*The First Bank in Michigan, The Detroit Bank.* W. L. Jenks. 1921.

*Patrick Sinclair.* W. L. Jenks. 1914. The above two presented by author through Mrs. P. R. Cleary, State Librarian.

*History of Saint Clair River.* 1921. Emaline Jenks Crampton. Presented by author.

*Souvenir Program of Saint Clair County.* 1821-1921. Presented by Mrs. B. F. Crampton.

*A Souvenir of Sand Beach, Mich.*

*The Indian School Journal, May, 1921.*

The above two presented by Mrs. P. R. Cleary.

*"Tell Me," "Patches," Smiles," "The Story of Old Glory The Flag We Love."* Will Callahan. Presented by the composer through Mrs. D. H. Hinkley.

*Bay View Magazine.* 8 nos. Presented by Prof. Carl Pray through Ypsilanti Chapter.

### MINNESOTA

*The Kinane Independent.* 1881. Presented by Mrs. M. C. Howard Wells, Colonial Chapter.

### NEW JERSEY

*Year Book 1921-1922.* D.A.R.N.J. Presented by New Jersey "Daughters."

### NEW YORK

*The Churches and Clergy of the Pioneer Period in Chautauqua County.* 1902. Chalon Burgess.

*History of the Forestville Baptist Church.* 1817-1907. Elizabeth Dennison. 1907. Both presented by Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter.

*Short History of Morris, N.Y.* Compiled and presented by Mrs. L. W. Dietz, Tianderah Chapter.

*Genealogical Records of Miss Janie Mikell Sumter, S.C.* Presented by compiler, Mrs. Robert A. Molyneux.

*Lake Champlain Tercentenary,* July, 4-10, 1909. Presented by Owasco Chapter.

### NORTH CAROLINA

Following four pamphlets presented by Col. Frederick Hambright Chapter.

*German Settlers in Lincoln County and Western North Carolina.* J. R. Nixon. 1915.

*History of Lincoln County.* 1910. A. Nixon.

*Mauney Family Reunion.* 1916. J. R. Nixon.

*Battle of King's Mountain.* B. E. Mauney.

### OREGON

*The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society.* March, 1921. Presented by Miss Lillian G. Applegate.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Following pamphlets presented by Susquehanna Chapter.

*Clearfield High School Alumni Association.* J. Frank Snyder. 1913. 2 copies.

*The Schools of Clearfield Town and Borough.* J. Frank Snyder.

*Clearfield County's Centennial.* J. Frank Snyder. 1904.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.* 2 nos. 1917 and 1918. Presented by Mrs. John Cart through Eutaw Chapter.

### VERMONT

*Record of Births in Town of Wells, Vermont, Previous to 1850.* Genevieve Lewis. 1920. Presented by Lake St. Catherine Chapter.

### WASHINGTON

*Reminiscences of Mrs. James Patterson.* Mrs. R. O. Dunbar.

*History of the Wenatchee Valley.* Kate Hotchkiss.

*History of Island County, Washington.* Mrs. F. A. P. Engle.

The Last three presented by John Kendrick Chapter.

### WISCONSIN

The seven following pamphlets presented by Miss Beckwith.

*Elkhorn Chapter.* Beckwith Notes, 1889-1907. 6 nos. A. C. Beckwith.

*Genealogical Notes on the Families of Lane and Griswold.* Lane and Beckwith.

*Early Menomonic.* C. E. Freeman. Presented by Mrs. Jessie Moore Weinfield.

*The American Sketch Book.* Mrs. Bella French. 5 nos. Presented by Mrs. George W. Williams.

### OTHER SOURCES

*Annual Report of Director of the Division of Economics and History.* 1921.

*Saint-Memins Engravings of Famous Southerners.* 1921. Dolores B. Colquitt. Presented by author.

*Supplement to Whittemarsh Genealogy.* N. W. Bates. 1921. Presented by author.

*A Declaration of Dependence and Independence.* Lewis Turner. Presented by author.

*Addressed by Albert J. Beveridge, February 22, 1921.* Presented by the S. R. in New York.

*Manual of the United States for the Information of Immigrants.* Published by the N.S.D.A.R. 1921.

*Index to Mrs. Cabell's "Sketches & Recollections of Lynchburg".* W. F. Holcombe.

### PERIODICALS

*Louisiana Historical Quarterly.* July

*Annals of Iowa.* April.

*D.A.R. Magazine.* July-October.

*Esoc Institute Historical Collections.* July, October.

*Genealogy.* July, August, October.

*Iowa Journal of History and Politics.* July, April.

*Maryland Historical Magazine.* June, September.

*Mayflower Descendant.* October, January, April.

*Missouri Historical Review.* April, July.

*National Society U. S. Daughters of 1812 News Letter.* June.

*National Society S.A.R. Bulletin.* June.

*New England Historical & Genealogical Register.* April, July.

*New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings.* July.

*New York Genealogical & Biographical Record.* July, October.

*New York Public Library Bulletin.* June, July, August.

*New York Historical Society Bulletin.* July.  
*Palimpsest.* June-October.  
*Sprague's Journal of Maine History.* Nos. 2 & 3.  
*Newport Historical Society Bulletin.* July  
*Tyler's Quarterly Historical & Genealogical Magazine.*  
July.  
*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.*  
April, July.  
*William and Mary College Quarterly.* July.  
*Kentucky State Historical Society Register.* September.  
*Illinois State Historical Journal.* January, April.  
*Michigan History Magazine.* Nos. 1 & 2, 1920.  
*National Genealogical Society Quarterly.* April.  
*New York Historical Society Bulletin.* October.  
*South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine.*  
April.

## CHARTS

*Martin Family of Ipswich, Mass.*  
*Wildes Family of Burlington County, N. J.*  
The two charts compiled and presented by Charles Shepard.

Book plates received as follows:  
Mrs. Cyrus D. Lloyd, 1, Mrs. F. D. Anthony, 4, and Nelson F. Adkins, 1.

Respectfully submitted,  
ANNIE C. ELLISON,  
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General as follows:

## Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions since the Board Meeting in June, 1921:

ILLINOIS: Brocade, from wedding gown of Rose, first wife of Miles Standish, presented by Mrs. W. H. Robb, through Mrs. John H. Hanley.

MAINE: Silver watch reversible, belonged in family of donor. Ulster Gazette, printed in 1800, presented by Mrs. Wilfred G. Chapman, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Musket used by Jonathan Clark, of New Hampshire, at Lexington, April 19, 1775, presented by Mrs. Arthur Lee King, Lydia Patridge-Whiting Chapter.

NEBRASKA: Wooden butter bowl, paddle, iron bread toaster. Stone button worn at Valley Forge, wooden darning, pair of silvered glass curtain holders. A combination metal case for powder and bullets. Heirlooms from donor's family, presented by Mrs. Marie Armstrong Harmon, Omaha Chapter.

OHIO: The following articles, brought from Massachusetts to Ohio in 1811 by donor's great-great-grandmother, Sarah Gifford, wife of Jedediah Crocker, who served in the Revolutionary War are presented by Mrs. C. C. Reed. Iron snuffer, foot stove, hand woven linen towel, pewter teapot and cup. Religious book, with catechism published in 1745 by Benjamin Franklin, and used in Revolutionary War by Chaplain Nehemiah Porter ordained in Massachusetts as

pastor of church in Ipswich, 1749. Born 1720, died 1820. He was a great-great-grandfather of donor Mrs. C. C. Reed, Nathan Perry Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Oval silver teapot and tray, said to have been made from shoe buckles, sword trappings, and buttons, taken from captured British officers which bear engraved initials "T. M. P." The teapot and tray was presented to Margaret Marshall, daughter of Benjamin Marshall, as a bridal gift on her marriage to Hugh Morrison, by Dolly Payne, one of the bridesmaids, afterwards the wife of President Madison. Silver sugar bowl, a silver tea strainer, silver sugar tongs. Mrs. W. F. Simes great-granddaughter of the bride, who inherited these gifts, directed her daughter, Mrs. Jennie L. Wyndham, to send them to the Dolly Madison Chapter, D. C. This Chapter gave them to the Museum. Bohemia cologne bottle, presented by Mrs. John F. McCoy, Independence Hall Chapter.

VERMONT: Small powder horn. Yellow flax raised in Vermont before 1800 by Ann Story. Gray flax raised before 1800 by the Holden family of Vermont. Gold watch key on a silver fob ring. Iron bullet mould, hand made. Gun cleaner. Iron spike, taken from boat Revenge, which was raised at Ticonderoga. Large linen handkerchief. One figured silk handkerchief. Wooden paper cutter, from a log from the Float Bridge across the Lake at Ticonderoga. Quill pen used by Samuel Griswold, ancestor of donor, and metal powder flask. Two hand run bullets (conical shape) of Revolutionary time. Snuff box inlaid with silver, in the Griswold family before the Revolutionary time. These 16 articles presented by Miss Flora A. H. Griswold, Ascutney Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,  
LOUISE C. WHITE,  
Curator General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott then read her report.  
Report of Corresponding Secretary General  
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since June 1st.

Thirteen hundred and forty-three letters were received and twelve hundred and forty-two were written. The 1921 Committee Lists and the July issue of the Remembrance Book were sent to the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents, and 2,200 copies of the printed "Lists of Papers" of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee were mailed.

The many requests which came to this office for copies of the President General's address

to the last Congress received prompt attention.

Supplies sent out consisted of:

Application blanks .....	19,130
Leaflets "How to Become a Member" .....	1,932
Leaflets of General Information .....	1,838
Constitutions .....	967
Transfer cards .....	894

I very much regret that the members were not able to get their application blanks as promptly as they desired, but all orders were filled from this office as soon as the blanks were furnished the Corresponding Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,

L. TYSON ELLIOTT,  
*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Report accepted.

Miss Wilson reported as follows:

**Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution**

Madam President General, and Members of the Board of Management:

The report of the Reporter General must, of necessity, lack the vividness and color which characterize the reports of the other officers. Her bouquet is made up of your flowers and she can only claim the string that binds it as her own. At this time, only a few details of prosaic clerical work can be reported.

The blank forms for the reports of the state regents and state historians were ordered early in the summer, and those to the state regents were mailed in July, and those to the state historians were sent as soon as their names and addresses could be obtained. For the most part, the blanks are being filled out and returned with gratifying promptness, so that the actual work of preparing the manuscript of the report can be begun the first week in November. It is important that the work be not delayed beyond this date, since according to a ruling of the Smithsonian Institution, the manuscript must be in the hands of the Secretary of that institution not later than January first, if it is to be printed without delay.

May I take this opportunity to make a few suggestions, though like most exhortations, this one will be addressed those who do not need it, since the state officers here present have, I am sure, fulfilled their obligations to the Smithsonian report. But perhaps you may be able to assist me in carrying the message to others.

First: Will you not kindly see that the state historians and yourselves turn over to your successors all the data you have for the succeeding Smithsonian report? It often happens that an incoming state regent or state historian complains that she has no data from which to make her first report, as nothing was turned over to her by her predecessor. Last evening in discussing the report of work done by the chap-

ters in patriotic education, Mrs. Harris suggested that each state historian keep a card catalogue of the work under this head done by each chapter in her state. Why not extend this card catalogue, making it include all patriotic and philanthropic as well as educational work done by the chapters? The information would then be at hand for the Smithsonian report, and could be easily passed on to the succeeding state officer.

Second: There seems to be an impression that the chapter officers are to report to the Reporter General instead of to the state regents and state historians. As you have opportunity will you kindly correct this impression?

Third: The lists of Revolutionary soldiers' graves located are often inaccurate and incomplete. The name of the cemetery and its location are often omitted. Sometimes the list includes the soldier's name and report of his his service, with the statement that he is known to be buried in a given county, but exact place not known. Now such a statement can only be tradition, and is not admissible to the report. In order to be acceptable, these lists must be complete and accurate and in each case the name of the person or chapter locating the grave must be given.

Respectfully submitted,  
LILLIAN M. WILSON,  
*Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.*

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General here presented the following report regarding the Tilloloy project.

**Report of Treasurer General**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In bringing to you a report of the work of Madam de La Grange to whom the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution gave power of Attorney to sign contracts and draw checks on the Tilloloy Fund, necessary in the construction of the Memorial Fountain and Water Plant, I wish to say that your Treasurer General, with Madam de La Grange, carefully compared all the bills, checks and receipts in connection with the construction of the Plant, as well as the statement of the Paris Guaranty Trust Company, where the funds were deposited, and that she found the accounts had been kept in perfect order, so clear and accurate one could easily follow every detail of the construction.

The statement, with all vouchers of the work completed and paid for up to September 9th, are on file in the Treasurer General's office. Certain portions of the contract price were at that time still unpaid, because of the provision in the contract withholding a portion until the Plant was thoroughly tested, also some

odd bills for freight and drayage. As our President General has said, to Madam de La Grange we owe a great debt of gratitude for the splendid way in which she has so ably conscientiously and unselfishly given her time and strength and endured hardships in supervising the building of our Water Works Plant and Fountain at Tillotson.

To Mrs. Roy Harris who has so ably and untiringly assisted Madam de La Grange we also owe a debt of gratitude.

Madam President General, in recognition of and as an expression of our sincere gratitude, I move that we give a rising vote of thanks to Madam de La Grange and to Mrs. Roy Harris, and that a letter of appreciation of their great service to our Society be sent to them.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,  
*Treasurer General.*

Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and carried, *that this report be accepted.* The motion of Mrs. Hunter, duly seconded, was carried by a rising vote. Mrs. Guernsey said that prompted by a suggestion made by the President General, *I move that if it is found by the Registrar General that the Baroness de Le Grange is eligible to the N.S.D.A.R., that she be presented with a life membership, insignia, and ancestral bar.* Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. Mrs. Hunter moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay for the wreaths which were placed by our President General upon the graves of the English and French unknown soldiers in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

Mrs. Hanger read the report of the building and Grounds Committee as follows:

#### **Report of Building and Grounds Committee**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to submit the following report:

Memorial Continental Hall has been carefully cared for during the summer months by the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips.

Our entire building and grounds have again been put in order—this means that walls and woodwork in all rooms and halls, including the basement have been washed; summer coverings for the auditorium removed, seats and walls dusted and made ready for use; the east portico cleaned; furniture and floors polished; floors in the office of the Treasurer General and Registrar General varnished and waxed and the grounds kept in their usual good order.

Your Committee feels proud of this general condition of the hall and grounds, realizing as it does that this tremendous amount of clean-

ing has been done by our own force of employees without extra expense to the Society their time and work managed and directed by the Superintendent.

On account of the noise and dust in connection with the work on the new office building, the clerks in the office of the Treasurer General and Registrar General were moved to the museum and library respectively. This move was graciously acceded to by the Curator and Librarian General and added much to the comfort of the clerks during the hot months.

More than 5000 visitors have been shown through our building by the guides during the past four months.

The typewriter authorized for the office of the Organizing Secretary General has been purchased and placed.

As the new office building has large storage space for coal and this was ready for use, we have been able to store 200 tons of coal. In the summer bids were received and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, R. and M. Gracie Washington, D. C. at \$12.45 per ton. The Committee feels that this was not only a good business arrangement but a wise measure as well owing to the uncertainty of labor conditions.

The new flags presented at the Congress have been hung in the auditorium and the old flags cared for as directed.

The following gifts to the Hall have been accepted by the Art Committee:

For the Kentucky room: A set of Girondoles from the home of Stephen Foster, presented by the Paducah Chapter. It is interesting to note that Stephen Foster was the composer of "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe," "Old Folks at Home" and many other familiar Southern songs.

Copies of the *Columbia Magazine* (5 volumes) covering a period from 1844 to 1848, published by John S. Taylor of N. Y. and presented by Mrs. George A. Herring of Georgetown, Ky.

A pastel portrait of Mrs. Charles J. Goff first State Regent of West Virginia presented by her daughter Mrs. Sprigg D. Camden to be hung in the West Virginia room.

Mrs. Williard T. Block has presented a filing case for the Block certificate work.

Your Committee has requested the President General to appoint a Committee to decide upon the pattern for the flat silver for the Banquet Hall.

The War Department through Lieutenant Colonel Sherrill has requested that a set of flags of the following nine nations, England, France, Italy, Japan, China, Belgium, Portugal, Holland and the United States be displayed on our building during the Conference on

**Limitation of Armament.** It is planned that this set of flags be displayed on all buildings along 17th Street from the War Department to B Street, and that they harmonize in size and manner of display. The Government sent us bids as received by them, the lowest bidder being William E. Horstmann Co. Philadelphia, Pa. The order for these flags has been placed by your Committee.

We recommend that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay this bill when presented.

Your Committee after consultation with Miss Nettleton, Chairman of House Committee for Congress, believes that it would be advisable to have three new sound proof doors made for the entrances to the auditorium from the Lobby. These doors to be ready for the coming Congress. The Committee feels that the old doors do not assist materially in keeping out the noises in the lobby, and are unsightly. Estimates have been obtained and the construction carefully planned. We find that the cost of the doors will be \$681.

We submit this proposition for the opinion of the Board.

The Committee advocates the purchase of a paper cutting machine in connection with our multigraph machine. We are now dependent upon our neighbors, the Pan American Building and Red Cross to cut all our paper and cardboard which is not stock size.

We recommend that a paper cutter be purchased to cost \$205.

That our Building may be recognized as belonging to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, we recommend that two bronze tablets, marked National Headquarters Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall be placed on the front of the low marble wall. This wall adjoins the East Portico. These two (2) tablets not to cost more than \$225 for both.

Respectfully submitted:

LUCY GALT HANGER,  
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The report was accepted without its recommendations. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Strider, and carried, *that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay bill for eight foreign flags, these flags for display on our Building during Limitation of Armament (Conference) according to Government request.* The motion *that a paper cutter be purchased to cost \$205* was made by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried. Mrs. Hanger also moved *that two bronze markers be placed on front of low marble wall at each extreme end—this wall joins the East Portico—not to exceed \$225 for the two,* which was seconded by Miss Strider. Mrs. Hanger passed around a photograph which

showed the place at the front wall where the tablet would be placed, and showed a blue print of the actual lettering that would be used if the Board approved the idea. Motion adopted. The suggestion with regard to new doors to the auditorium was then taken up and discussed. Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that the old doors be used for the next Congress.*

Miss Lincoln here presented her own report as editor, including with it the report for the Chairman of MAGAZINE Committee, Mrs. Bissell, who had been unable to attend the meeting owing to the illness of her husband.

#### Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In the absence of Mrs. Bissell, our MAGAZINE chairman, who is detained at her home by the serious illness of her husband, I will give briefly some facts pertaining to the business side of the MAGAZINE before telling you the editorial out-look.

Since the opening of the new year, that is from January 1, 1921, to September 30th, we have had 8,962 subscriptions expire, and received 13,523 subscriptions—a gain of 4,561 subscriptions in nine months over what we lost.

To date our subscriptions total 16,161.

The Business Office reports that from April 1st, to this date 529 single copies of the MAGAZINE have been sold. This beats all previous records and shows that the MAGAZINE is advancing in public interest. The Business Office has been unable to fill many orders for copies of the April, July, and October, 1921 MAGAZINES, as these editions are sold out.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, who handle our advertising as well as printing the MAGAZINE, have sent in their check for \$1747.50 in payment for advertising space during the past six months—April 1, 1921, to September 30th inclusive. This is more than we received for the same period last year, our receipts then having been only \$1177.50.

The Lippincotts have again generously supplied us, without cost, MAGAZINE circulars, subscription blanks, and return addressed envelopes to send to newly admitted members. We are glad at all times to supply these circulars and sample copies of the MAGAZINE to state and chapter chairmen of MAGAZINE committees to aid them in their campaigns to secure subscriptions.

At the end of June and just before the new subscription rate of \$2 went into effect subscriptions poured into the Treasurer General's office at the rate of 400 and 600 a day, and Miss Bright, who so capably handles our MAGAZINE subscription lists, deserves much praise for her efficient and untiring work.

In spite of the notices of the increased rate going into effect on July 1st many subscriptions are still being received at the old rate of one dollar a year, which necessitates the return of the money with a letter from the Treasurer General calling attention to the advance in price, and in nearly every instance an answer has come enclosing \$2.00. A case in point is the following message from Mrs. W. S. Stratton of Bismarck, North Dakota, who sent in one dollar and on being notified that the present price is two dollars, immediately sent the additional dollar, saying: "The MAGAZINE is worth two dollars to me."

Among the hundreds of commendatory letters to the Treasurer General from subscribers, I have taken the following extracts:

June 16, 1921.

"Dear Madam:

Find enclosed my MAGAZINE renewal. The MAGAZINE has grown to be a splendid periodical and I do not wish to miss a single copy. I have subscribed since 1895—as a duty—but in the last few years it has also been a pleasure.

Cordially yours,  
Dora Harvey Develin,  
Bala, Pa.

Another reads:

North Stonington, Conn.  
June 27, 1921.

"Dear Madam:

Your letter received and in reply enclose my check for \$5 to pay for five years' subscription for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Since I wrote you last Tuesday our immense barn, garage, small tenant house, and one end of my house were burned and we had only a small insurance. This big fire and loss has about prostrated me and we hardly know what to do. I like the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and my husband likes to read it so much that fire or no fire we must have the MAGAZINE.

Yours truly,  
Abbie L. Phillips."

Mrs. A. P. Ameker, of Columbia, S. C., wrote on June 21st, when enclosing her subscription: "Personally I have taken the MAGAZINE for one year only, but in that year I have gained information of several ancestors, and find the MAGAZINE very interesting and educational. I intend to preserve each issue for my children."

Here is a message from Tulsa, Oklahoma:

June 28, 1921.

"My dear Madam:

I am enclosing herewith check for \$2.00 to cover the renewal of my wife's subscription. We read with avidity each number of the MAGAZINE and only wish that they came oftener and

contained twice or three times as much matter. The articles in the MAGAZINE are well worth reading, and especially to those who are interested in the history of the greatest country God ever let the sun shine on.

"If you would increase the amount of genealogical data it would be of great benefit to the horde of people who are looking for data on their families, and I would be willing to pay \$5 a year for the MAGAZINE.

Yours truly,

J. M. C. Usher."

Mr. Usher, who is treasurer of the Transportation Club of Tulsa, voices the opinion expressed by many of our subscribers. The Genealogical Department is growing in popularity and in value. It is the desire of Mrs. Ramsburgh, our Genealogical Editor, and myself to meet the demand for greater space in the MAGAZINE. It has been lack of space only which has kept down the number of pages devoted to the Genealogical Department and whenever opportunity permits I increase the number. Mrs. Ramsburgh has always not only had her material ready far ahead of publication but prepares far more each month than is demanded of her.

The genealogical work for the MAGAZINE is exacting and requires a thorough knowledge of the subject. The salary of \$30 a month which is paid to the Genealogical Editor is an inadequate compensation for the work accomplished and I earnestly hope that the members of this Board will seriously consider the justice of increasing the amount which was set at the present figure fifteen years ago by the National Board at its meeting on June 5, 1906, during Mrs. McLean's administration.

Among our new contributors to the MAGAZINE are Frank J. Brunner, for many years editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*; Mrs. Dolores Colquitt, who writes of the St. Memin Miniatures and Revolutionary Heroes of the South, and Lieutenant Commander Edward Breck, U. S. Navy.

Of the sum of \$500 generously appropriated by this Board at the June meeting to pay for MAGAZINE articles and photographs there is left in the treasury \$151.75. Articles already paid for are yet to appear in the November, December, and January MAGAZINES, thus the money spent covers a period of six months. We pay for articles upon acceptance and not upon publication, in this way we are able to secure excellent articles at reasonable rates. As articles have to be purchased sometimes far in advance of publication, may I recommend to the Board that \$300 be set aside for the future purchase of articles. Last year the Board at its meetings in April and October appropriated a total of \$1000 for articles; this

year I am asking for two hundred less than that sum.

Before closing, I desire to express by sincere thanks for the splendid coöperation and support which you have given to every plan for the betterment of the MAGAZINE.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,  
Editor.

Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried, that \$300 be set aside for the purchase of articles for the Magazine. Moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Chenault and Mrs. Yawger, and carried, that the salary of the Genealogical Editor be increased to \$50.00. Mrs. Yawger moved that a telegram be sent to Mrs. Bissell expressing our sympathy on account of the illness of husband and deep regret she cannot be with us. Seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Erection of the Administration Building reported informally that meeting of the Committee had just been held to consider the estimates furnished by the architect as to the prices which the various states would have to pay for the finishing of the different rooms which they might elect to take, and for the few special features in the building available as memorials. Departing from the custom which obtained with regard to Memorial Continental Hall, the Committee decided to permit both chapters and individuals to select such features as they might wish as memorials. Mrs. Guernsey stated that North Carolina had already made a request to finish and furnish the Historian General's office, Nebraska the office of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Connecticut wished to furnish some part of the President General's suite, New Hampshire had requested a room, and the request had come from a member of the Mercy Warren Chapter for some special feature costing about \$1,000; the announcement had already been made that the National Officers Club would assume the construction and furnishing of the Assembly Hall, Washington and Oregon were considering taking a room together, and the C. A. R. wanted a room. While no one was to be solicited to contribute toward the finishing and furnishing of this building, all contributions would be welcomed, and those states especially who had not been able to get rooms in the Hall would be given an opportunity to select some room, with the understanding that all obligations must be met to the National Society by January 1, 1923. Among the special features were four marble columns supporting the roof of the record room at \$250 each. In connection with the effort being made by states and chapters to secure

contributions for the rooms which they are planning to take, Mrs. Guernsey spoke of the use being made of the Block certificates and moved that the Board approve States and chapters offering the Block certificates to every member who makes a contribution of \$100 or more to the Administration Building. This was seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. Following this report Mrs. Hunter moved that the proper officers be authorized to borrow as the need requires the remaining \$70,000 of the \$200,000 voted by Congress toward the construction of the Administration Building. Seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

Mrs. Yawger read a telegram from Mrs. Sherrerd regretting that illness in her family prevented her attendance at the meeting.

The Recording Secretary General read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

Recommendations of Executive Committee, June 16, 1921.

That when found necessary the Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee be empowered to purchase an Underwood typewriter for the Treasurer General's office.

That the record of the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee of April 7, 1909, at which the gift was announced and accepted, showed that the furniture was a gift to the National Society by Miss Vining, it is not within the power of the Executive Committee to authorize its disposal.

That Mrs. Ramsburgh will do the work in connection with compiling of the Remembrance Books for the Chaplain General at the same price paid Mrs. Ezekiel, who had resigned from connection with that work.

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded, and carried, that the recommendations made by the Executive Committee be approved.

The Recording Secretary General also read the report of the Printing Committee as follows:

#### Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board:

I have to report that the new application blanks have been printed, and the proceedings of the 30th Congress and the National Committee List published. Since the first of July the printing has been handled in the Business Office, for which your Chairman makes no report.

I wish her to express my appreciation for the services of Mrs. Ezekiel, who has for the past five years served the Printing Committee as clerk, but who has now resigned from this connection.

GRACE M. PIERCE,  
Chairman, Printing Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Nash announced that the State Historian of New York, had offered to the Regents of every State, to be the property of the State Society, a copy of the Archives of New York, which is the New York roster of men in the Revolution. These books could be obtained by writing to Dr. James Sullivan, State Historian, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y., and they would be sent, expressage collect. The President General voiced the thanks of the Society for this gift by the New York State Historian.

Mrs. Nash moved that *General Winfield Scott Chapter, West Winfield, N. Y., be given permission to incorporate in order to hold property, a chapter house having been presented to it.* Seconded by Mrs. W. O. Spencer and carried. The Recording Secretary General moved that permission be granted the *Sachem Sequoyah Chapter of Oklahoma to incorporate in order to buy and restore an old courthouse used by the Choctaw Indians as a tribal courthouse, the chapter wishing to restore this historic spot.* Seconded and carried.

The President General on behalf of herself and the other active National Officers extended an invitation to the members of the Board for luncheon in the banquet hall, and recess was taken at one o'clock.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.30. At the request of the President General, Mrs. Hodgkins gave an account of the meeting held at Mt. Vernon, September 6th, Lafayette's birthday and the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, at which she represented the National Society by appointment of the President General.

Mrs. Fitts moved that we express our keen appreciation of the pleasures afforded us by the President General and the active officers, for the beautifully appointed luncheon and its attendant pleasures. Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

The President General announced to the Board that the U. S. Government would make use of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall for all the public meetings of the Limitation of Armament Conference, and requested that this information be held in confidence until word was given out by the Secretary of State.

Mrs. Morris reported informally on the Yorktown project, urging that all members of the Society write their own representatives in Congress to use their influence for the bill, and not to communicate with the senator and representative who had introduced the bills in the two houses of Congress, as they were already pledged to do all in their power for the project. Mrs. Morris brought out the point

that there was only one-third of an acre taken over by the Government to commemorate Revolutionary events and the Civil War had 14,000 acres that the Government took care of, aside from two battlefields making a very large area commemorating Civil War events which the Government was caring for.

Mrs. Harris, as Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee, made a plea for memberships for the National Security League, and urged every State Regent especially to become a member. She called attention to the slides just gotten out by the League which she felt should be shown very generally all over the country in the interest of the work on Americanization and patriotic education?

Miss McDuffee, as Vice Chairman on Americanization, spoke of the interest manifested by the chapters in responding to literature sent out by the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee, and read a letter from the secretary of the National Security League expressing her commendation of the additional evidence of the true patriotic spirit animating the Daughters in their work.

Mrs. Buel repeated the announcement made by the President General in her message in the MAGAZINE that the Manuals were ready for distribution, a copy of which she had for each State Regent and National Officer for use in presenting it to their states and to educational agencies which they thought might find it of use. Mrs. Buel gave the prices at which the book could be obtained from the Business Office and stated that the Spanish edition would soon be off the press, the Italian edition was ready for the press, and the end of the month would see both of these editions delivered at Memorial Continental Hall ready for distribution, and the other languages would be gotten out as fast as the translations were completed. Mrs. Buel said that the printer had just told her that the National Society would be given the benefit of the drop in the price of paper, notwithstanding the contract had been made for a stated sum. The point was brought out through questions asked that the receipts from the sale of the books could not pay entirely for future editions, but money would have to be forthcoming for these after the first edition in any of the languages was exhausted. There being no objection, the various reports as given were accepted.

The President General reported the amounts then in hand for the three national projects the chapters had been called on to contribute to, and urged that all states make themselves 100 per cent. as quickly as possible. The painting ordered by the Society to present to France had been placed on exhibition in the Board Room. A vote of thanks to Mr. Frederick J.

*Waugh and that a letter be sent him which shall express the appreciation of this Society for the masterly and beautiful way he has executed the order for the painting "United States Troops Bound for France" was moved by Mrs. Harris, numerously seconded and carried.*

Referring to a ruling of the Organizing Secretary General regarding the appointment of officers by Organizing Regents, which the Board sustained, Mrs. Buel moved, *that all officers appointed by the Organizing Regent must be from among the organizing members.* This was seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried. Mrs. Hanger then moved, *that in future that Chapters be confirmed by National Board before being entitled to function legally.* Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting of the Board the Society had lost 353 members by death, resignations 94, dropped 1199, and that there had been received from members who had been dropped and those who had previously resigned applications from 330 who have complied with the rulings of the constitution, paid their dues, and wished to be reinstated, and she therefore moved *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 330 applicants.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 330 former members reinstated in the National Society.

Mrs. Wiles, Chairman of Legislation in United States Congress, was invited in to give her report.

#### Committee on Legislation in U. S. Congress

Sixteen resolutions were adopted by the Continental Congress of 1921 which require action by the U. S. Congress.

The principles underlying bills were adopted, not the bills themselves in detail.

A resolution was adopted as follows, and is the reason for my appearing before you at this time: "The endorsement of a federal bill, or of the principles underlying it, shall mean only that the Daughters of the American Revolution approve the measure, and are willing to be so quoted, but that all measures thus approved by the Continental Congress shall be referred to this committee (legislative) with instructions to select a small number of these measures as those which this Society shall urge, and upon which it shall concentrate its efforts for legislative passage, with preference given to measures for physical training of the youth of this country, for Americanization, and for the stamping out of illiteracy. The committee shall report to the executive board, which shall

have the final decision as to which measures shall stand as the expressed and special desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution, during any one session of the U. S. Congress."

Under this resolution it becomes the duty of this committee to recommend "a small number" of these measures as those upon which we shall concentrate our legislative efforts. In making this recommendation it is understood that it is advisory to the chapters, simply pointing out to them which measures are at this time most important, and most likely to secure favorable action by the U. S. Congress, if supported by public opinion. The chapters remain free to choose any one of the endorsed measures for special effort on their part, but it is evident that concerted effort for a few bills is more likely to be effective.

The Continental Congress itself placed three measures in the following order:

1. Consolidation of the three bureaus dealing with men disabled in war . . . and generous appropriations for the comfort, and the restoration to health and usefulness of all such men. The committee is most happy to report that this has been done by Congress in generous measure.

2. An appropriation for a fireproof Archives Building in the City of Washington.

3. Exemption from taxation of our lately purchased office lots. The President General has kindly assumed charge of this bill.

4. Of the remaining thirteen bills, your committee considers the most important to be the Towner-Sterling Bill for a Department of Education, with its head a member of the cabinet. This is the most fundamental principle underlying the bill, but in addition the bill provides for federal aid to the states, for physical education, for Americanization of immigrants, for the stamping out of illiteracy, and for the better training of teachers, all strictly under the supervision of the states, or of the local authorities.

5. The Sheppard-Towner Bill for the public protection of maternity and infancy your committee places next on its list, not only because of its importance, but because a little more effort will secure its enactment. It has already passed the senate and awaits favorable action in the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the House.

6. The bill for the acquisition of Yorktown as a military park is the bill of one of our own D. A. R. committees, and it might well be urged at this time as a form of public work which would provide for some of the unemployed.

7. The same may be said of the Old Trails Road bill. Let each state through which the Old Trails Road passes make sure that the

improvement of this road and its proper marking be included in the state appropriations for good roads.

The committee recommends the above six bills (No. 1 having been already secured) as those upon which the National Society shall lay greatest stress at the present time.

The additional nine bills whose underlying principles were endorsed by the last Continental Congress are named in the order of their endorsement. They are all desirable, and we wish their enactment, but we urge that no Chapter shall diminish its influence by urging more than "a small number" at one time.

8. Measures to protect the national parks from the invasion of commercialism.

9. The adoption of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem.

10. A national law to protect the U. S. Flag from improper use.

11. To better conditions at Ellis Island. (Much has been done.)

12. To secure the release of Captain Kilpatrick from imprisonment in Russia. (He has been released.)

13. To stay the destruction of all public records and documents which may have historical value.

14. To construct a national road from the birthplace of George Washington in Virginia to the nearest state highway.

15. An embargo on German dyes. A temporary embargo has been laid.

16. Indian welfare and protection.

Respectfully submitted,  
IDA H. MONDELL,  
HARRIET C. TOWNER,  
HELEN WADSWORTH YATES,  
ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,  
ALICE BRADFORD WILES,

*Chairman,*

*Committee on Legislation in U. S. Congress.*

There being no objection, the report was accepted. Moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that the National Board of Management, D. A. R., endorse Senate Bill No. 2351 introduced by Senator Calder and the House bill of Representative James R. Parker in U. S. Congress for the survey of Saratoga battlefield at a cost of \$10,000 with a view to its acquisition by the U. S. Government for its preservation for historical and other purposes.

Mrs. Talbott, Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee, was also granted permission to report to the Board.

#### Report of Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee

Madam President General:

I appreciate this opportunity of presenting to

the National Board two matters which are of importance to the completion of the National Old Trails Road work.

First, I would ask the approval of the Board for the issuance of a new road map. Those maps which I inherited from the last chairman have been exhausted. Further, I would ask that we display only the National Old Trails Road. While the real historic value of the other roads is fully appreciated, it is a fact that the road selected for our memorial to the pioneers was the only road authorized and financed by the United States Government.

In the title we preserve its national character, and the other fact that the idea originated in the Daughters of the American Revolution justifies the placing of our insignia and name upon our road signs.

I recommend further that we retain upon our new maps the "key," but that all other printed matter be eliminated, except the title National Old Trails Road Ocean to Ocean Highway, as endorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The reason being that they can be printed in larger quantities, and used during succeeding administrations.

The second matter is of vital importance to our work if we are to advance.

We must concentrate all of our energy upon our memorial, and some method for raising funds must be adopted by which all of the forty-eight states will unite—all share the honors and all should share the responsibility.

I have tried to find how our committee was authorized to "take over all of the old traces, trails and roads" in the country, and to learn what was embraced in the next statement to plat their routes and record their history. I have found no authority for this committee to expend any funds marking local trails.

I am sorry to add that I do not find that all of the states have caught the vision! The twelve states which are crossed by the National Old Trails Road, having a membership of about 40,000, are working for our road, but what I want to know is, what have the other thirty-six states, with a membership of about 82,000, done for this road?

Many of these states are searching out their pioneer trails and marking historic points, but, if all of the other states continue signing their pioneer trails our work will be so long drawn out that the great value of this memorial diminishes—we must maintain the integrity of our road or we lose our identity. The National Old Trails Road Committee, as its name indicates, was organized for the specific purpose of signing the National Old Trails Road, which road is a separate and distinct unit, and does not include many of the intersecting trails which, of great historic interest; are

not proper to be signed by this committee as parts of this, our road.

At a meeting of the Old Trails Road Committee in April, a motion was adopted authorizing me to ask the approval of the National Board to call for a per capita tax of 25 cents. This would give us sufficient to begin, and in two years enough to complete our work.

This is the only fair method of adjustment. Our road is 3050 miles long, divided thus: Maryland, 172 miles; members, 1025. Pennsylvania, 82 miles; members, 8340. West Virginia, 16 miles; members, 1331. Ohio, 232 miles; members, 6209. Indiana, 152 miles; members, 3835. Illinois, 172 miles; members, 7085. Missouri, 302 miles; members, 4999. Kansas, 504 miles; members, 1982. Colorado, 195 miles; members, 1829. New Mexico, 450 miles; members, 202. Arizona, 421 miles; members, 113. California, 302 miles; members, 2952.

Give me the right to lay this matter before our State Regents, and State Chairmen of my committee, and I will show you results—and remember that no funds must be sent to the National Chairman but through your State Treasurer to the Treasurer General, and by her disbursed.

BERTHA HALL TALBOTT,  
National Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, that the Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee investigate the cost of a new map and take the matter up with the Chairman of the Printing Committee, who, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, will decide whether it is wise and feasible to have the new map made. Moved by Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Mrs. Smith and carried, that State Regents refer the question of expense of placing the D. A. R. markers upon the Old Trails Road in the twelve states through which that road passes, to their respective State Legislatures.

The Chaplain General moved that we recommend to the 31st Congress that the action of the 25th Congress be rescinded, and that hereafter the Remembrance Book shall be prepared under the direction of the Chaplain General, and shall be kept among the archives of the Society to be accessible to all the members, and shall not hereafter be published unless by order of the National Board of Management. Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried. Mrs. Spencer also moved that the Board propose that Article III, Section 3, last clause, be amended by striking out the words "direction of the publication" and substituting the word "charge" in lieu thereof. This also was seconded by Mrs. Buel

and carried, the President General stating that this would be submitted to all the chapters at the proper time to be voted on at the next Congress.

The Treasurer General moved that \$100 be appropriated for the use of the Lantern and Slides Committee for the current year. Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. Mrs. Hunter moved also that \$100.00 be appropriated for the use of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee for the current year, in addition to the amount of the bill for the publishing of the Lists of Historical papers. This was seconded by Miss Strider and carried.

Miss Strider read her supplemental report as follows:

#### Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 747 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 3047.

Respectfully submitted,  
(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,  
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried that the Recording Secretary cast the ballot for 747 applicants for membership. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared the 747 applicants members of the Society.

Mrs. Hanger now read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

#### Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Mrs. Nettie Lou Scott was duly elected State Regent of Hawaii, June 17, 1921. I now ask for her confirmation by the National Board.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Ezra Robins Bonner, Camden, Ala.; Mrs. Sarah C. Sanders Moss, Guntersville, Ala.; Mrs. Nellie D. Osborne, Fresno, Calif.; Mrs. Jessie Brainard Abbe, Enfield, Conn.; Mrs. Cornelia Brown McCall, Lebanon, Conn.; Mrs. Edmonia Heald McCluer, Felsmere, Fla.; Mrs. Mary Louise Patton Napier, Vidalia, Ga.; Mrs. Ida Phillips, Monticello, Ga.; Mrs. Henry Whitehurst, Jeffersonville, Ga.; Mrs. Virginia Hill Wilhoit, Warrenton, Ga.; Miss Jessie Kate Morrison, Centralia, Ill.; Mrs. Mary A. Bayliss Lauderbach, Augusta, Ky.; Mrs. Anne Musgrave, Laurel, Md.; Mrs. Anna Belle Jenks Scranton, Harbor Beach, Mich.; Mrs. Maude Levering Lawrence, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Evaline Gilmore, Marceline, Mo.; Mrs. Etta Brown Dudley, Niagara, N. Y.; Mrs. Jessie Edith Bardwell, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Mrs. Kate Candee

Knickerbocker, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Blanche Paddison, Burgaw, N. C.; Mrs. Jeannette Cory Chamberlin Ash, Fostoria, Ohio; Mrs. Blanche Mooney Campbell, Toronto, Ohio; Mrs. Lena Sappington Janes, Walters, Okla.; Mrs. Malissa Burley Evans, Hollidaysburg, Penna.; Miss Aileen M. Fell, State College, Penna. (to form a chapter of college girls); Mrs. Marie Chatham Phillips, McElhattan, Pa.; Mrs. Mamie Fuller Cook, Erwin, Tenn.; Miss Margaret Ellen Williamson, South Pittsburgh, Tenn.; Mrs. Ethelia Rush Harrell, Cisco, Texas; Mrs. Mary Field Taliaferro, Calvert, Texas; Mrs. Lucinda H. Bailey Heron, Cathlamet, Wash.; Mrs. Rose M. McCroskey, Colfax, Wash.; Mrs. Abbie Harley Dixon, Piedmont, W. Va.; Mrs. Anna Jacqueline Morgan Getzendanner, Charles Town, W. Va.; Mrs. Anna Marie Gleaves Rich, Princeton, W. Va.

Authorization is requested of the following Chapters:

De Queen, Arkansas; Aledo, Mount Sterling, Rockport and Sherrard, Illinois; Easley, Garnett, Johnsonville, Mt. Carmel, Mullins and Troy, S. C.; Bristol, Columbia, Dandridge, Gallatin, Jellico, Jonesboro, Kingsport, Lafollette, Lenoir City, Newport and Pulaski, Tenn.

The State Regent of Florida reports the resignation of Mrs. Clementine Coryell Sheldon Hess as Organizing Regent of West Palm Beach, Florida.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Annie Lund Meriam, Chico, Calif.; Mrs. Catherine Agnes Price Auld, Shelbyville, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie Cornelia Kinney, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude Lee McKelvey, Sparta, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hindman, Humboldt, Kan.; Mrs. Emily Barnes Kelly, Olathe, Kan.; Miss Willie G. Abbey, Tunica, Miss.; Mrs. Lucy Allen Smart, Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Herring Hudson, Forman, N. D.; Miss Margaret Snell, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Ada Clark Merrell, Ripon, Wis.; Miss Anna M. Riddick, Suffolk, Va.

Through their respective State Regents the reappointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested:

Mrs. Annie Lund Meriam, Chico, Calif.; Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Catherine Agnes Price Auld, Shelbyville, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie Cornelia Kinney, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude Lee McKelvey, Sparta, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hindman, Humboldt, Kan.; Mrs. Emily Barnes Kelly, Olathe, Kan.; Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, N. Y.; Mrs. Sue-neita Meriwether Turner, Laredo, Texas; Mrs. Winnie Huntington Quick, Castle Rock, Wash.; Miss Margaret Snell, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs.

Ada Clark Merrell, Ripon, Wis.

Through the State Regent of North Carolina, the Thomas Polk Chapter of Charlotte has requested official disbandment. This request was made on account of the Chapter members moving away from Charlotte, N. C.

The following chapters were automatically disbanded by the Treasurer General July 1, 1921, being below the legal membership for over a year. See Constitution and By-laws, Article 9, Section 17:

Road to Paradise at Grant City, Mo.; David Conklin at Callaway, Nebr.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

Bakersfield at Bakersfield, Calif.; Chapter at Abbeville and the Col. John McIntosh at Conyers, Ga.; chapters at Charleston and Roseville and the Du Quoin Chapter at Du Quoin, Illinois; Joseph Hart at Columbus and Maj. Hugh Dinwiddie at Knightstown, Ind.; "Parson Roby," Saugus, Mass.; Amos Wheeler at North Branch and Capt. Samuel Felt at Dowagiac, Mich.; Chapter at Austin, Minn.; Arrow Rock at Arrow Rock and Elizabeth Cleveland Gillespie at Perry, Mo.; Cotton Gin Port at Amory, Miss.; Carantouan at Waverly, Jacobus Roosevelt at Rye, Koo Koose at Deposit and Saghteekoos at Bayshore, N. Y.; Aaron Olmstead at Kent, the Chapter at Cuyahoga Falls and the Steubenville Chapter at Steubenville, Ohio; Mandan at Mandan, North Dakota; Chapter at Brookings, South Dakota; Ralph Ripley at Mineral Wells, Texas; Chapter at Hillyard and Samuel Elgin at Hanford, Washington; Elizabeth Cummins Jackson at Grafton and Potomac Valley at Keyser, W. Va.

Charters issued, 15; Organizing Regents notified, 15; permits issued for National Officers' bars, 5; permits issued for Regents and ex-Regents' bars, 174.

The Correspondence since the last Board meeting has been unusual in its necessity for detailed attention and I feel in justice to my office that I would like to state that it has been answered as promptly as consistent with careful work. I have spared neither my clerks nor myself in the endeavor to be of assistance.

I recommend that no Chapter be allowed recognition at the Continental Congress unless the report of organization is received by the Organizing Secretary General ten days prior to the opening of the Continental Congress.

I recommend that in future all reports of Chapter organization be sent to the Organizing Secretary General so that the report of organization for State Regents will agree with the report of organization filed with Chapter records in the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

I recommend that when chapters are named for persons and events, those names and events must have been of Revolutionary significance, also that chapters may take the name of the city or town in which they are located. These names to be officially granted by the Organizing Secretary General.

I further recommend that the price of the list of Chapter Regents—the official D. A. R. mailing list—be increased from \$5 to \$10.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,  
Organizing Secretary General.

*The adoption of my report without its recommendations was moved by Mrs. Hanger seconded by Mrs. Yawger and carried. Mrs. Hanger moved that all future reports of Chapter organization be sent to the Organizing Secretary General so that the report of organization for State Regents will agree with the report of organization filed with Chapter records in the office of the Organizing Secretary General. Seconded by Miss Strider and carried. Mrs. Hanger referred to the splendid working out of the ten days' time limit in force in the office of the Registrar General with regard to the examination of papers of prospective members, and the ten days' rule in force in her own office with regard to the presentation to the Board of names of organizing Regents for appointment and therefore moved that no Chapter be allowed recognition at the Continental Congress unless the report of organization is received by the Organizing Secretary General ten days prior to the opening of the Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Strider and carried, that when chapters are named for persons and events those names and events must have been of Revolutionary significance, also that chapters may take the names of the city or town in which they are located; these names to be officially granted by Organizing Secretary General.*

The adoption of the recommendation that the price of the list of Chapter Regents—the official D. A. R. mailing list—be increased from \$5 to \$10, was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Wilson, and carried.

Mrs. Hanger referred to the discussion that had been pending in her office over the granting of Chapter names, in which she had taken the stand that names for chapters should have Revolutionary significance, that Daughters of the American Revolution, as a Chapter, should wish to have a name that was Revolutionary in its significance, but this attitude had been questioned by these chapters and persons, and she therefore brought the matter to the Board and asked that her rulings be sustained. Moved by

Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried, that the rulings of the Organizing Secretary General regarding Chapter names which were not of Revolutionary significance be sustained.

Another matter which the Organizing Secretary General brought to the Board was the question raised by some members of the Society who insisted they were organized into a Chapter when, according to the constitution, they had no right to be, and the ruling was so made by the Organizing Secretary General. The second chapter in the town, thinking to bring their membership up to the required fifty, in order that the third chapter might be organized, voted in enough applicants to bring this about, but the papers of these prospective members were still in the office of the Registrar General and the Chapter actually numbered only 41 members when the organizing Regent organized the new Chapter and maintains that it has a right to be recognized. Mrs. Moss moved that the action of the Organizing Secretary General be sustained. This was seconded by Mrs. Davis and carried.

Miss McDuffee reported that the Vice President General from Michigan, Mrs. Wait, had been ill all day at the hotel, and moved that the Recording Secretary General send her a note of sympathy and regret that she was not able to be at the meeting. This was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Shumway moved that as the State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Council, passed away in July, that a letter of sympathy be sent from this National Board to the family. Seconded by Mrs. Yawger and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mrs. Wilson, and carried, that the Independence Pioneers Chapter of Independence, Missouri, be allowed to incorporate to own property.

The following resolution was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Morris, and Miss Temple, and carried:

*Resolved*, That the N.S.D.A.R., through its National Board assembled in session October 18, 1921, offer its stanch support to President Harding in his efforts to bring about a limitation of armament; and

*Resolved*, That we are in cordial sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the President's warning to the nation to the effect that universal disarmament is not the object of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and must not be so understood; and

*Resolved*, That we go on record as being of the opinion that universal disarmament is not safe, practicable or desirable at the present time; and

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President.

The President General brought before the Board a poster that was sent to her for Memorial Continental Hall by Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, one of the three preserved of all the thousands that were made to be used to protect Americans and their homes when the German army should take possession of Paris, in the dark days when this seemed as if it might happen. Miss Temple moved that a vote of thanks be sent to Mrs. Griffin for her gift of the poster. Seconded by Mrs. Heath and Mrs. Yawger and carried.

Mrs. Guernsey brought up a request from a member of the Society now living in South

Carolina, who, when she lived in Georgia, designed a pin or medal that met with much favor for use by the chapters as prizes in historical contests in the public schools, for permission to sell this pin to members in other states. Moved by Mrs. St. Clair, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried, that *the request of Mrs. Sweeney be granted to sell the pin to those in other states.*

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read, and on motion duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 6.30 P.M.

RITA A. YAWGER,  
Recording Secretary General.

## CLARA BARTON

Charter Member and First Surgeon General, National Society,  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
By Grace M. Pierce

Former Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The town of Oxford, Massachusetts, is this month commemorating the centenary of the birth of its most distinguished citizen—Clara Barton. As the first president of the American Red Cross, with which her name is indissolubly linked, and a philanthropist of world-wide fame, it is not fitting that this issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE should pass without mention of her association with the Daughters of the American Revolution. A charter member of this Society (national number, 160) she was elected its first surgeon general (an office which was abolished in 1897) and served as such during the years of 1890, 1891, 1892. In 1896 she was elected one of the thirteen honorary vice presidents

general a recognition of special service rendered to the Society, which position she held until her death.

Miss Barton's ancestors had been connected with the development of the State of Massachusetts from the early days, and from them she inherited her courage, her indomitable energy, her loyalty, and the patriotism which made her one of the great and unique figures of American history.

Born on Christmas Day, 1821, one wonders if the hallowed memories that cluster around that date caused her to possess a more than ordinary impulse to devote her life to the relief of human suffering and thus carry forward the spirit of the Christ.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS  
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL  
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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1921-1922

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